

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Mackerel Fishing

NORMALLY the name of Finland would inspire about as much interest in Hongkong as the prospect of a snowstorm at the North Pole. This is natural; it is almost at the opposite end of the world to us. Occasionally it creeps into small headlines with its Gilbertian political crises. It is known as the birthplace of the composer Sibelius, as the land of timber and reindeer, and as the Scandinavian David that wilted before a determined onslaught by the Russian Goliath in the autumn and winter of 1939-40.

As a result of its participation in World War II on the side of Germany, the Finns with a population of four million were forced to accept a post-war reparations agreement involving the payment of more than £100 million which they successfully completed three years ago. Porkkala, the naval base near the capital, Helsinki, was leased to Russia in 1948 for 50 years at the conclusion of a mutual aid treaty unwillingly accepted by the Finns.

IT is the Soviet decision to return Porkkala that today warrants bigger headlines for Finland. Soviet policy has consistently aimed at drawing that country into its own orbit. That the Finns have succeeded in resisting Moscow's blandishments in the face of its proximity to and the intense pressure of its predatory neighbour is evidence of courage and determination to retain its hard-won independence. The new move will confirm Finnish neutrality, but that has been a foregone conclusion for many years.

Porkkala, however, is a small token compared with the vast area of the world dominated by Moscow yet to be liberated. Russia does not conceal the fact that it expects the West to match its example by abandoning its bases on foreign soil. NATO, SEATO and American bases in Korea, Formosa and Vietnam are the obvious targets. Moscow's grudging gesture to Finland therefore may be fairly described as a sprat to catch a mackerel.

Marshal Zhukov of Russia now airily declares: "The time has come to liquidate bases in general." The Western capitals may well be interested in, but hardly fascinated by Moscow's ostensible munificence. Does this statement mean, for instance, that the military dictatorship which has squashed freedom and maintained puppet administrations subservient to Moscow in Eastern Europe should be terminated? Or that the Chinese should withdraw from Korea and Tibet? If so, there is some point in Marshal Zhukov's suggestion.

IF not, then the good Marshal is being a humbug. What most Russians fail to appreciate is that Western bases were set up on "foreign soil" at the request of West European and Southeast Asian democracies because of the threat posed by the might of the Communist armies. True, that threat may be less urgent today but that is only because Western policies have succeeded. It still exists however and Russia seems unwilling to commit itself to any worthwhile disarmament plan which is surely the first prerequisite to the abandonment of armed blocs.

RUSSIAN DECISION
Time To
Liquidate Bases
In General

Moscow, Sept. 18.
Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Soviet Defence Minister, said tonight Russia had decided the time had come "to liquidate bases in general."

He was answering questions at a Finnish Embassy reception on the Russian decision to quit the naval base at Porkkala in Finland, announced yesterday.

After saying Russia might evacuate the base before the end of the year, he declared: "We have decided the time has come to liquidate bases in general. The sooner others follow our example, the better it will be for peace in general in our opinion."

On the evacuation of Porkkala, Marshal Zhukov said the Soviet government would have to take into account the views of a commission—presumably a mixed Soviet-Finnish Commission, which met today to discuss issues between the two countries.

This commission would decide when and how the base would be evacuated and what the Soviet authorities would leave behind, he said.

Marshal Zhukov, asked which bases he had in mind when he said that others should follow the Russians' example, replied: "We have in mind the bases of other countries. For example, United States bases around the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other people's democratic countries."

"Talks about peace, we think, must be strengthened by action. That is what we are doing."

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, who was also questioned about the Porkkala evacuation, told correspondents: "You will have to ask Marshal Zhukov."

Full Agreement
The Prime Minister said agreement had been reached on all points with the Finnish delegation and documents on their negotiations would be signed tomorrow evening.

Marshal Bulganin, who was smiling and in high spirits after his recovery from a two-day attack of influenza, which kept him away from his Kremlin desk, joked with correspondents and told them that he was in "excellent health."

He said that he had a busy day ahead of him tomorrow with talks with the East German Prime Minister, Herr Otto

Cabinet Shake-Up By
Eden Predicted

London, Sept. 18.
A shake-up in the British Cabinet may follow soon after Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden returns to his Downing Street desk later this week, recovered from an attack of influenza.

Political observers say the Cabinet reshuffle will be considered along with the major problems:

1. Britain's economic position; and
 2. Cutting the draft period for the country's 18-year-olds.
- The two possible changes most widely discussed in political circles are those affecting two service Ministries, the Army and Air Force.

Both Anthony Head at the War Office and Lord de Lisle and Dudley at the Air Ministry, are expected to be moved.

The Cabinet shake-up, which is expected to be the biggest since the Conservative Party took office in 1951, also will concern the vital Ministry of Labour, observers say.

WANTS TO GO
The present Minister, able, popular Sir Walter Monckton, is understood to have told the Prime Minister he wants to be relieved of Ministerial responsibility and return to his private law practice.

Replacing Sir Walter will be the Prime Minister's most difficult job.

The Minister has earned a remarkable degree of confidence among the unions and his efforts in settling recent labour disputes won applause from Tories and Labourites alike.

In private life Sir Walter Monckton is one of the country's top legal minds.

Before any Cabinet meeting this week, Sir Anthony will

Makarios
Changes
His Tune

Suggests Truce With
Cyprus Govt

From IAN COLVIN

Nicosia, Sept. 18.
In his palace here, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus has made a remarkable statement to me suggesting a truce in his holy war with the British.

"I am willing to meet the Governor at any time if a meeting will improve the situation," he said, "and if the British can convince me they have a sound reason for staying in Cyprus, I will withdraw my opposition."

This prime of the Greek Orthodox Church, who for years has been preaching against British rule, sat dressed completely in black in a carved cedarwood chair. He toyed with a black and gold ball pen as he added: "And I am against violence."

Now this shows a marked change of attitude, for after the London conference on Cyprus broke down two weeks ago, Archbishop Makarios declared flatly that he would not meet the Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, unless the right of self-determination was conceded to the Cypriot people.

PREDICAMENT
Plainly Archbishop Makarios is far from happy with the predicament of his Ecclesia Cypria. He fears the union with Greece movement is slipping out of his suave control.

He fears Kyprianos Kyriakides, Bishop of Kyrenia, who is now making a bid to supplant him as Enosis bishop, is the primary force behind the Governor's list for deportation.

Older than his archbishop, who is only 43, the Bishop of Kyrenia has never forgiven him for beating him to the primary. For years he has vied with him to lead Enosis.

I name this paunchy bishop, with his luxurious habits, as the real trouble-maker.

Archbishop Makarios believes that he has a secret ally in Mr. Lemnax-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, against Mr. Harold Macmillan the Foreign Secretary. His hopes are in the United Nations too and in Mr. Nehru's tactics of passive resistance.

That is why he is most uneasy about the fiery Bishop of Kyrenia.

Outside in the palace corridors the bearded orthodox clergy stood and whispered: was it to be terror or diplomacy?

That's what worries the Archbishop. For he suspects that the Bishop of Kyrenia knows the answer better.—London Express Service.

RIOT INQUIRY
Nicosia, Sept. 18.
A top-level conference was held at Government House here tonight to inquire into the sudden anti-British riot in the Cypriot capital last night, which left the British Institute and its valuable library a gutted wreck.

Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of the island colony, presided at the conference which was also attended by Brigadier A. Rickeltes, Commander of British Troops in Cyprus, Mr. George Robinson, Chief of Police, and Mr. John Fletcher Cooke, Cyprus Colonial Secretary.

Greek youths shouting slogans in favour of the union of Cyprus with Greece touched off the four-hour riot in Motaxas Square in the centre of Nicosia by pulling down a Union Jack and tearing it to pieces. The swelling crowd of demonstrators turned against the British Institute before a battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment arrived to help police quell the disorders.—Reuter.



Archbishop Makarios

New Status
For East
Germany
SOVIET ACTION

Moscow, Sept. 18.
Soviet and East German experts met in the Kremlin today to draft an act between Russia and East Germany that would raise the Communist republic to the same level as Western Germany.

The draft treaty, called for yesterday by East German Premier Otto Grotewohl in the opening session of the second part of Soviet Russia's sweeping policy for Germany, will be presented by the experts at the next plenary meeting of both delegations tomorrow morning.

The Soviet-East German pact will put the final stamp on the division of Germany and seal the status quo.

The experts worked today on what Western observers and East German delegates called an instrument similar to the Bonn treaty between the Western Big Three and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

WARSAW PACT
One of the three features of the Soviet treaty with the East German republic is believed to be its role in the Warsaw Pact system, especially the question of East German rearmament.

The Warsaw Pact, concluded last May, called for no military contribution to the Eastern defence system by the East German republic but East Germany is a member of the pact.

East German Vice-President Otto Nuschke told the United Press yesterday that the question of "national defence forces" would "most probably" be raised on Monday when the full delegations will take a look at the draft treaty.

GERMAN DESIRE
East German delegation leader Otto Grotewohl said in his opening speech yesterday that his government now wanted to fulfil its obligations under the Warsaw Pact.

The role of the Soviet-East German treaty would be to boost the international position of East Germany to a level similar to that of the West German republic in order to create a favourable bargaining position for Russia's demand that the two Germanys should clear the way for unification negotiations among themselves.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

American Priest
Crosses Border

The Rev. Levi A. Lovegren, American Baptist priest, crossed the border from Communist China this afternoon at 2.02 p.m. He was met by Mr. A. L. Gordon, Senior Superintendent of Police, New Territories, who wished him a happy birthday. Today is the Rev. Lovegren's 67th birthday.

At Shuang Shui Police Station there was a reunion between the Rev. Lovegren and his wife. The Rev. Lovegren was arrested in January 1951. Two Canadians are also reported to have crossed the border into Hongkong but their identities have not yet been established.

Both Sides Make
Conflicting
Claims
GOVT CENSORSHIP

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.

Argentine authorities clamped down censorship on foreign correspondents today amid rebel claims that victory is approaching in their three-day insurrection against President Juan Peron.

The government ordered that only state communiques should be sent abroad. An official broadcast said the revolutionary movement has foreign backing and all its information is being sent abroad, while official communiques are distorted.

Latest rebel reports before the order were that the insurgents' fleet is nearing the capital and that six provinces are in rebel hands along with Atlantic Coast naval bases in the south and the City of Bahia Blanca in Buenos Aires province.

Also units of the fleet were within sight of the Uruguayan coast off Montevideo, which is about 120 miles from Buenos Aires, across the mouth of the River Plate.

The rebels' ultimatum to President Peron to surrender was due to expire at 0300 GMT today, according to a first rebel broadcast. But a later report gave the expiry time as 1300 GMT.

British-built Lincoln bombers in the bombardment of Buenos Aires if the ultimatum is rejected, the rebels said.

Revolutionary radio stations were still proclaiming the triumph of their movement as Senator Hector Hugo Dipietro, leader of the Peronista Confederation of Labour, said in a one-minute official broadcast that the position was favourable for the government.

Workers' Duty
He said the government forces were of superior strength and had the rebels completely surrounded.

Workers should collaborate with the government, laying down their lives if necessary to defend their rights, he said.

The rebel radio at Puerto Belgrano in a later broadcast heard in Montevideo declared that the triumph of the revolution was "a matter of hours."

(The radio quoted a communique by Admiral Ismael Roja, chief of the Rio Santiago naval base, that the rebel blockade of all Argentine ports had been effective since midday.)

On the other hand, Buenos Aires Radio announced tonight that "mopping-up operations" in the city of Cordoba ordered by the Army Command of Repression are in their final stage.

"Normal Conditions"
Buenos Aires radio announced at 1100 GMT tonight that "normal conditions reign in the whole country."

The radio said there was "nothing new" to report from Buenos Aires.

Apart from the "cancellation of sporting events," life was going on as usual in the capital, the government radio said.

"Public spectacles were proceeding normally," it stated.—Reuter.

Reach Montevideo

Montevideo, Sept. 18.
Two hundred and sixty-five Argentine naval vessels, ranging in age from 13 to 16 years, arrived here this afternoon after being permitted to leave the insurgent fleet blockading Buenos Aires.

They arrived aboard an Argentine packet boat. It came into Uruguayan waters from the area where the fleet is assembling and was accompanied by two cutters from the Montevideo Maritime Prefecture.—United Press.

New Rebel Claim

Montevideo, Sept. 18.
A rebel radio broadcast from Cordoba picked up here tonight said the population was evacuating the centre of Buenos Aires

Next UN Session

DULLES
TO MAKE
APPEAL

New York, Sept. 18.

Mr John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, is expected to call on the United Nations General Assembly session which opens here on Tuesday to give unanimous support to President Eisenhower's open-skies plan as a step towards disarmament.

It was learned today that Mr Dulles will be the first speaker when the general debate of the tenth regular assembly opens, probably on Thursday, according to present arrangements.

The American President's plan, submitted to the Big Four summit talks at Geneva in July, proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union should exchange military blueprints and submit each other's territory to aerial inspection.

Since then, ground inspection has been added to the plan.

Main Objective
Unanimous backing of President Eisenhower's plan as a possible lever to break the disarmament deadlock, will be the principal objective of the United States at this United Nations session.

Statesmen and diplomats from the 60 member nations are converging on New York this week-end, prepared to face an agenda containing about 60 issues besides the icy disarmament problem.

The other Big Four foreign ministers, Mr Harold Macmillan of Britain, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov of the Soviet Union and M. Antoine Pinay of France, have been named to head their countries' delegations at the session.

Mr Macmillan is due in New York next Sunday.

The three Western foreign ministers will have formal talks in New York on September 27 and 28, as a prelude to the later meeting with Mr Molotov in Geneva on October 27.

The German Foreign Minister, Dr Heinrich von Brentano, is due to confer with the Western foreign ministers during their talks.—Reuter.

TERRORISM IN
CASABLANCA

Rabat, Sept. 18.

Four persons were injured in terrorist attacks in Casablanca and 16 Moroccan were arrested on suspicion of incendiarism in the Casablanca area today.

At the same time, in the Berrechid region, two Moroccans were arrested on charges of attempting to murder a local Arab chief on August 4.

The 15 suspected incendiaries were believed to have set fire to farm equipment and eucalyptus groves.—France-Press.

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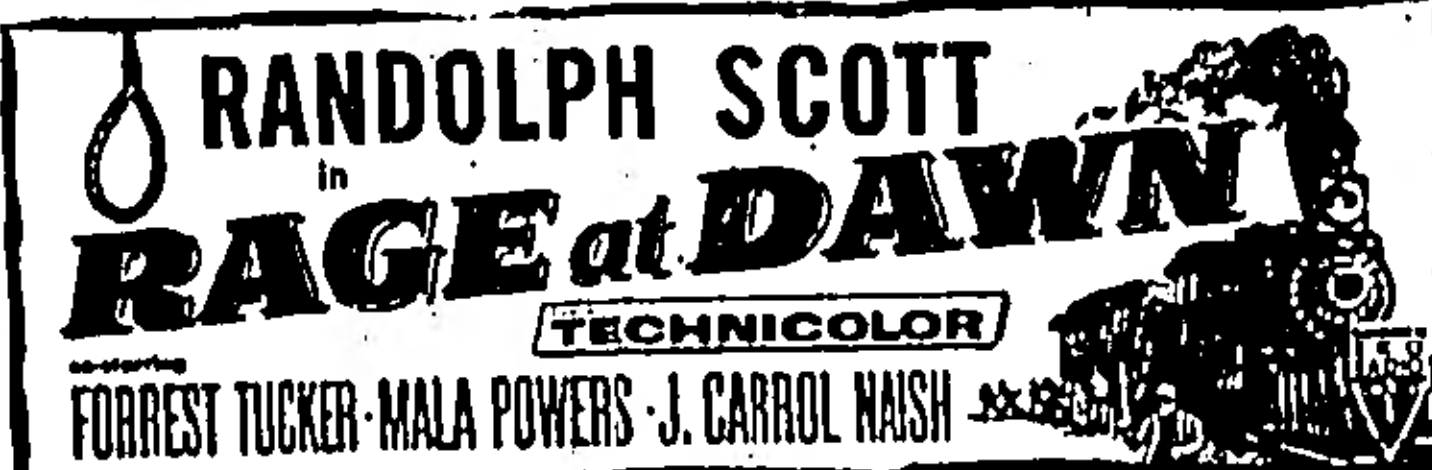
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♦ NEXT CHANGE ♦

Starring: Gerald MOHR • Rita MORENO
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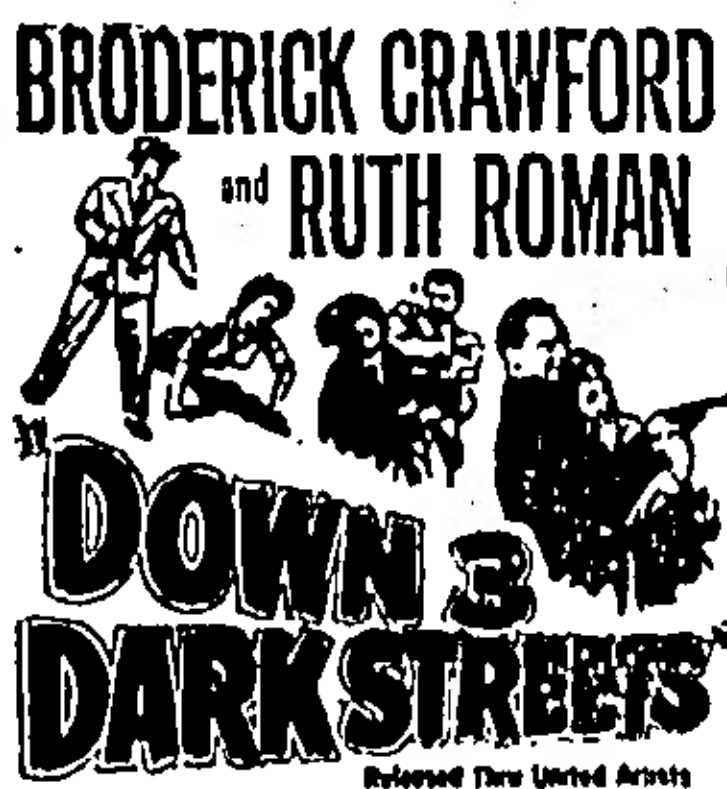
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CAPITOL RITZ

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30, & 9.30 p.m.

Added
MARCIANO-COCKELL
FIGHTNEXT CHANGE
"MA & PA KETTLE
AT HOME"TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 p.m.To-morrow Special Show
At 12.30 p.m.
"WHITE HEAT"MOSCOW-NEW YORK ROAD
HAS BECOME
SMOOTHER

New York, Sept. 18.

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived here today by air from Paris for the United Nations General Assembly, opening on Tuesday and said he thought "the road from Moscow to New York has become better and smoother."

He smiled amiably at reporters and willingly went to the press room to read a statement in Russian.

"It is my good fortune to come to New York the second time this year," he said. "I have gained the impression that the road from Moscow to New York has become better and smoother. I would like to take this opportunity to extend

cordial greetings to all my friends in America and to express the sincere wish that Soviet-United States relations develop favourably to the good of our two nations for universal peace."

Mr Molotov declined to answer questions but posed for photographers with Mr Arkady Sobolev, permanent Soviet delegate to the United Nations, and Mr Georgi Zarubin, Ambassador to the United States.

The party, heavily guarded by New York police, drove to the Soviet mansion at Glen Cove, Long Island, with a motor cycle escort.



Mr Celal Bayar

TURCO-IRAQI
RELATIONSBayar
Going To
Teheran

Teheran, Sept. 18.
President Celal Bayar will lead a 12-man Turkish delegation to Persia tomorrow on a six-day visit instead of 10 days as originally planned. The cut is believed due to the pressure of home politics following the anti-Greek riots earlier this month.

The delegation will include the Foreign Minister, Mr Fatih Zoru.

The Turkish and Persian statesmen will discuss defence and communications. But the shortened stay and the absence of the Turkish Premier, Mr Adnan Menderes, is seen here as an indication that Persia has already warned the Turkish leaders not to expect important defence developments at this juncture.

Anxious

Turkey has been anxious to bring Persia into her defence pact with Iraq to strengthen her eastern flank. Until ten days ago the Persian press seemed to favour such a move. But then Government officials here said in confidence that the moment was premature.

The Persian Foreign Minister, Mr Abdullah Entezam, who returned to Teheran yesterday after a three-month tour of the United States and Europe, told reporters at the airport that he had not entered into any negotiations concerning Persian adherence to the defence pact—Reuters.

Ali And Menon

Mr V. K. Krishna Menon of India and Mr Mohammed Ali of Pakistan flew from London in the same plane to represent their countries at the Assembly. Mr Menon, met by 14 Indian diplomats now in New York, was non-committal in replying to reporters' questions at the airport.

Asked how long he would be here, he said: "I hope until the end of the Assembly, unless something happens." Asked what India considered the paramount issues at the Assembly, he replied: "I couldn't comment on that. We will have to see the shape of things. What I personally hope is for the continued improvement in the development of the better present atmosphere."

He said in reply to a question that India had no idea at present of pressing for discussion of the Goa question.

Of reports that India would like the United States to mediate with Portugal about the tiny enclave, he remarked: "I don't know anything about that—I've been travelling." Mr Mohammed Ali, former Prime Minister of Pakistan, who is returning to his country, the job he left two years ago, to take up the Premiership, was met by Pakistani diplomats in New York and American State Department officials.

First Woman

He said he would also take over the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations. "I am sure this is going to be the most important session in the history of the United Nations because all the problems, which have been causing world tension, might be solved by this Assembly."

Also in his party was the first woman member of a Pakistan delegation to the United Nations, Begum Rahmatullah. Prime Minister Wadhayakar, Foreign Minister of Thailand, arrived soon afterwards to lead his country's delegation. He said he brought no special proposals "but the Thai delegation is very interested in the conference for the review of the United Nations Charter—the meeting to consider whether it is to be revised."

"We are also interested in another question—the Asian countries which are asking to be admitted to the United Nations," he said.—Reuters.

TO-NIGHT
AT 8.00 P.M.

CANTONESE OPERA

Admissions: \$8.90, \$6, \$4.70, \$3.50 & \$2.40

Didn't Get Away



Fifteen years ago, in a war these youngsters never knew, the ME 109 gave Germany the mastery of the skies over the Continent, and now one of these fighters is viewed by three British children in the Battle of Britain Exhibition on Horse Guards Parade, London. The boys are being told how the plane was mastered by the Hurricane and the Spitfire.—Reutersphoto.

Sierra Leone Pays
Diamond Firm
Big Compensation

Freetown, Sierra Leone, Sept. 18.

The Sierra Leone Government is to pay \$1,570,000 compensation to the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, following revision of agreements under which the Trust now has the exclusive right to mine diamonds in the small British West African colony.

The announcement was made here following the arrival from London yesterday of Mr Siaka P. Stevens, Minister of Mines, Land and Labour, and Mr Albert Margai, Minister of education and Local Government, who led a Government delegation in ten weeks of talks with the Selection Trust.

The new agreement was brought about by fears that lawlessness, caused by traffic in illicit diamonds estimated at \$4,000,000 a year, might get out of control.

American
Antarctic
Expedition

Wellington, Sept. 18.
The United States Navy expedition to the Antarctic this year to prepare for the scientific projects of the 1957-58 geographical year will consist of 35 ships and planes, the United States Embassy said here today.

"Expedition Deep Freeze" will leave New Zealand on December 1, in the command of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, noted American explorer. There will be three ice-breakers, three cargo ships, 14 transport planes, two long-range patrol planes, two twin-engine triphibians, four light aircraft and seven helicopters.

The ice-breakers will land parties at Little America and McMurdo Sound in the Ross Sea to survey airfields. The other vessels will take stations as radio picket ships for aircraft flying in from New Zealand.

A base camp and runway will be built, and 120 men left to run the base after the ships leave in February. In the following October cargo planes will fly in equipment and a construction party to build a base which will be manned by scientists in the following year.—China Mail Special.

The new proposal will limit the Selection Trust's mining rights to an area of 450 square miles, including all the existing workings. For a period of not less than ten years, the Trust will have the right to prospect for deep deposits of diamonds and to mine them anywhere in Sierra Leone.

Own Proposals

The Government will not grant prospecting licences or leases to applicants other than Sierra Leone citizens or companies before 1975, without first offering them to the Selection Trust.

The agreement, reached in London, will be submitted for approval to the Sierra Leone legislature. At the same time, the Government is expected to submit a proposal for organisation of diamond mining outside the Selection Trust's areas.

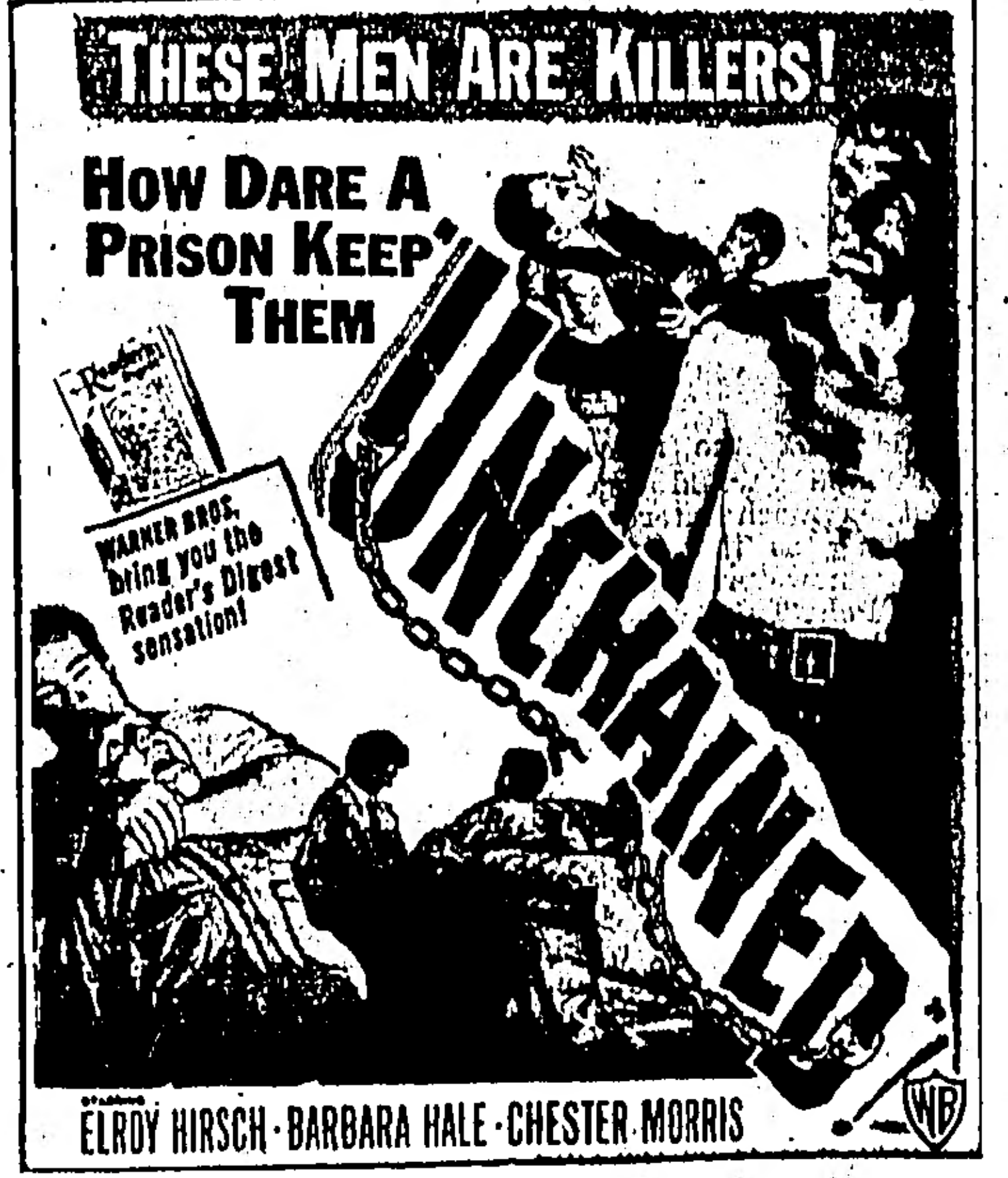
Mr Stevens said today that as soon as the necessary legislation is completed, a system of licensed mining of diamonds will be introduced.

This would end illicit digging and smuggling which has caused substantial loss of revenue in taxation. Government officials have also said the colony's agricultural production has suffered because so many of the population have been working on private diggings.—Reuters.

FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.TO-MORROW
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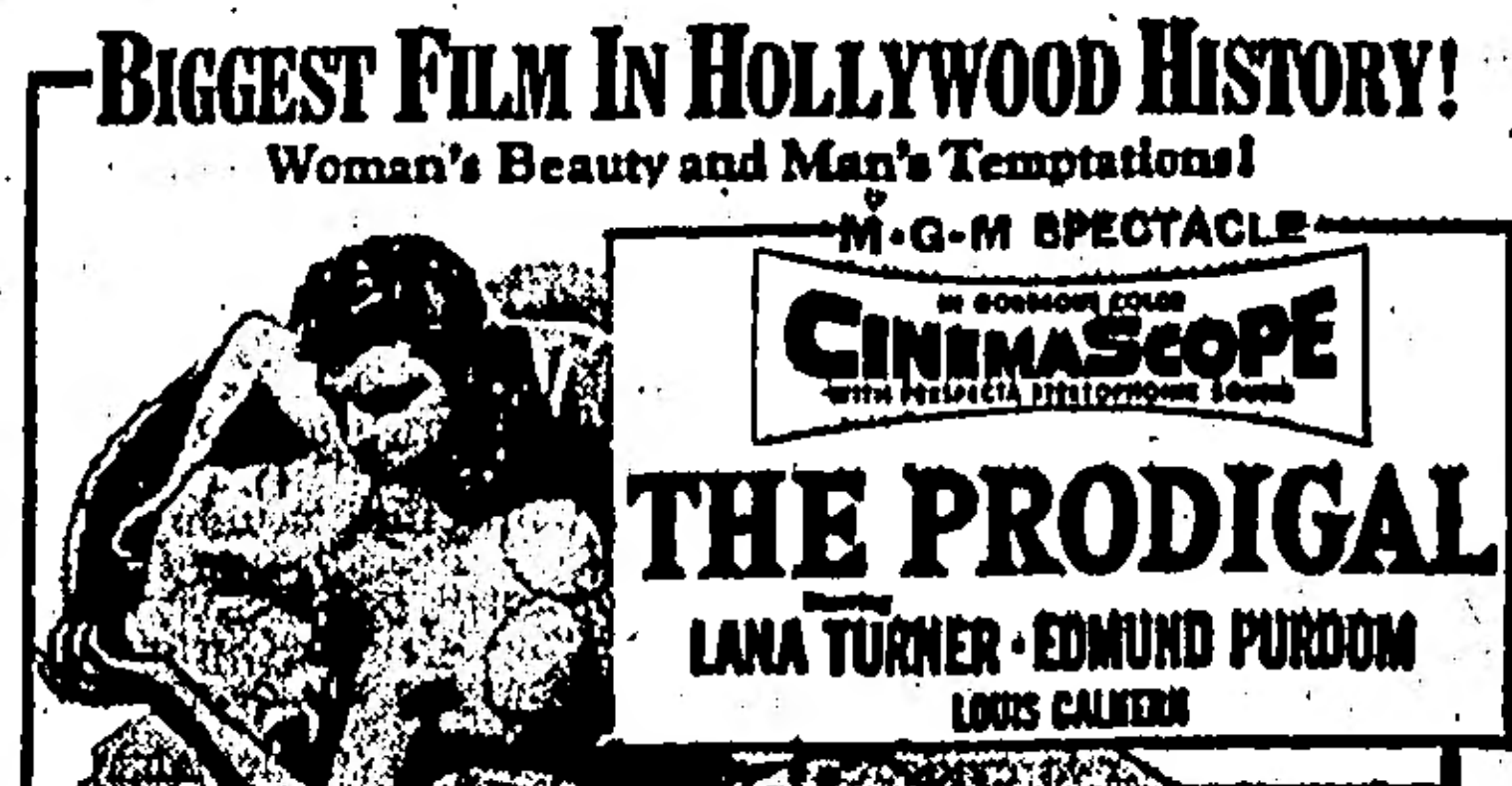
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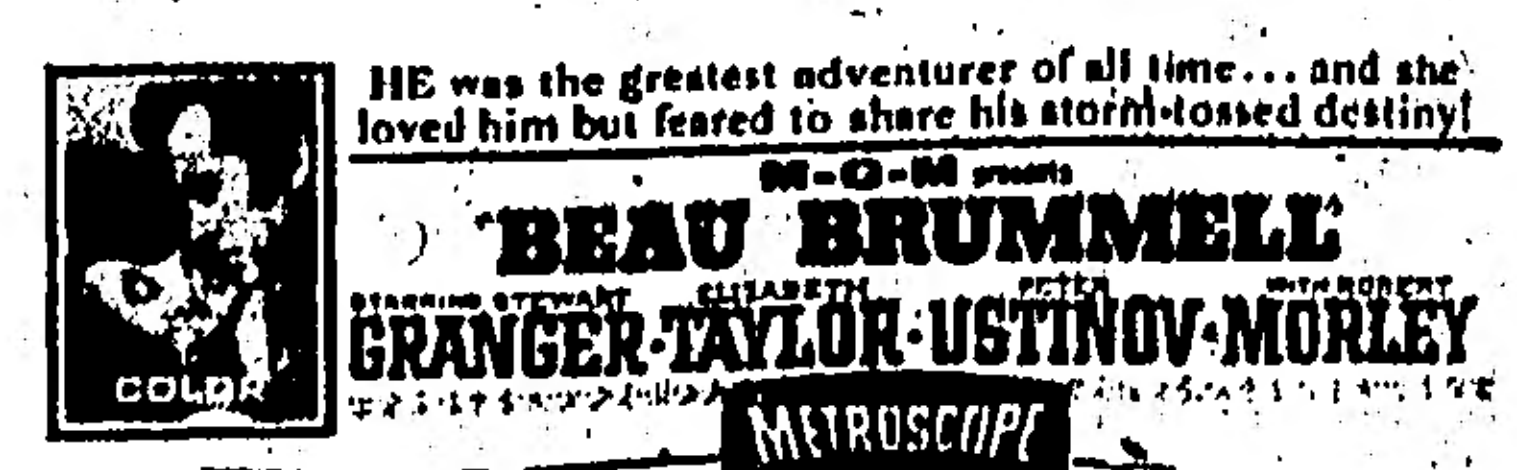
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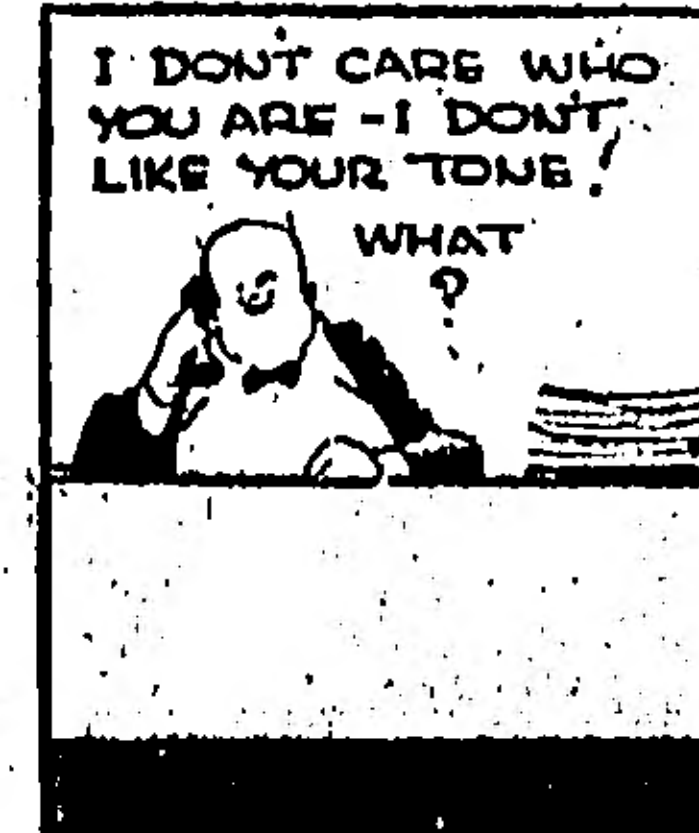
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French Told To Stop Quarrelling

FAURE URGES SOLUTION TO MOROCCO CRISIS

Paris, Sept. 18.

Premier Edgar Faure today told his Inner Cabinet the French Government must end its quarrelling over a solution of the Moroccan crisis and decide by tonight on the application of his peace plan for the troubled protectorate.

It is almost a week since the Premier announced that an "honourable solution" to the crisis was at hand, but observers said not a single positive step has been taken.

Every day that goes by increases the danger of a new uprising similar to the one which killed 2,000 persons in North Africa last month, they said.

M. Faure delivered his warning to a meeting this morning of the "committee of five" Ministers who have been handling the Moroccan negotiations for the last three weeks, reliable sources said. The Ministers will meet again at the Premier's Matignon Hotel residence around 1700 GMT.

No Progress

No progress apparently was made at a session last night between M. Faure, Moroccan Affairs Minister Pierre July and Resident-General Gen. Pierre Boyer de Latour. The latter stormed out of the meeting despite efforts to stop him.

And all M. July could say afterwards was:

"I think we will achieve results."

The main difficulty was the composition of a Council of the Throne which is slated to take power in Morocco after Sultan Mohammed Ben Moulay Arafat quits the throne.

It was agreed that the Council should consist of one Nationalist, one pro-French traditionalist and a "neutral." Part of the Cabinet disagreement is over the choice of the traditionalist. Another point of dispute is the government declaration defining the future of Franco-Moroccan relations. This declaration already has been drafted by an inter-ministerial committee but has not yet received Cabinet approval.

Guarantees

Meanwhile, the essential first step to M. Faure's peace plan, the departure of Sultan Arafat, remained unrealised.

A letter from President Rene Coty giving the Sultan the guarantees he asked for as his price of retiring was not

delivered because rightwing Ministers objected to it. The paradox was that last Monday the Cabinet had approved all the steps of the Faure plan. M. Faure planned to publish officially a number of related solutions by this weekend at the latest. These included:

1. The announcement of Arafat's departure to Tangier and a declaration that the Moroccan throne was vacant.

2. The formation of a Council of the Throne.

3. A guarantee by exiled Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef that he would never seek to regain the throne he lost two years ago.

4. A "solemn declaration" outlining the future of Franco-Moroccan relations.

The only positive result achieved so far was a letter from Ben Youssef, now in Madagascar, saying that he approved the formation of the Throne Council and that he would agree to live in France and never engage in political activity.

Confident

Meanwhile, in Morocco, the French settlers were gaining ground in organising opposition to the Faure plan. They have even held demonstrations in favour of Arafat, and they and their Moroccan sympathisers have been working on the Sultan to persuade him not to go. Arafat himself is reported quite willing to retire.

The settlers and their rightwing political spokesmen in Paris hope to delay any action until the National Assembly convenes on October 4. Once the Assembly's powerful North Africa lobby swings into gear, they are confident that M. Faure will have to junk the essentials of his already compromised plan or be overthrown.

Gen. de Latour himself was known to be hostile to the Faure plan, and the powerful French administration in Morocco which really runs the country would support him as they refused to support his predecessor, M. Gilbert Grand-vuil.

In Morocco, terrorism began to increase its tempo again. Two Moroccan municipal guards were seriously wounded by terrorist bullets this morning in Casablanca.

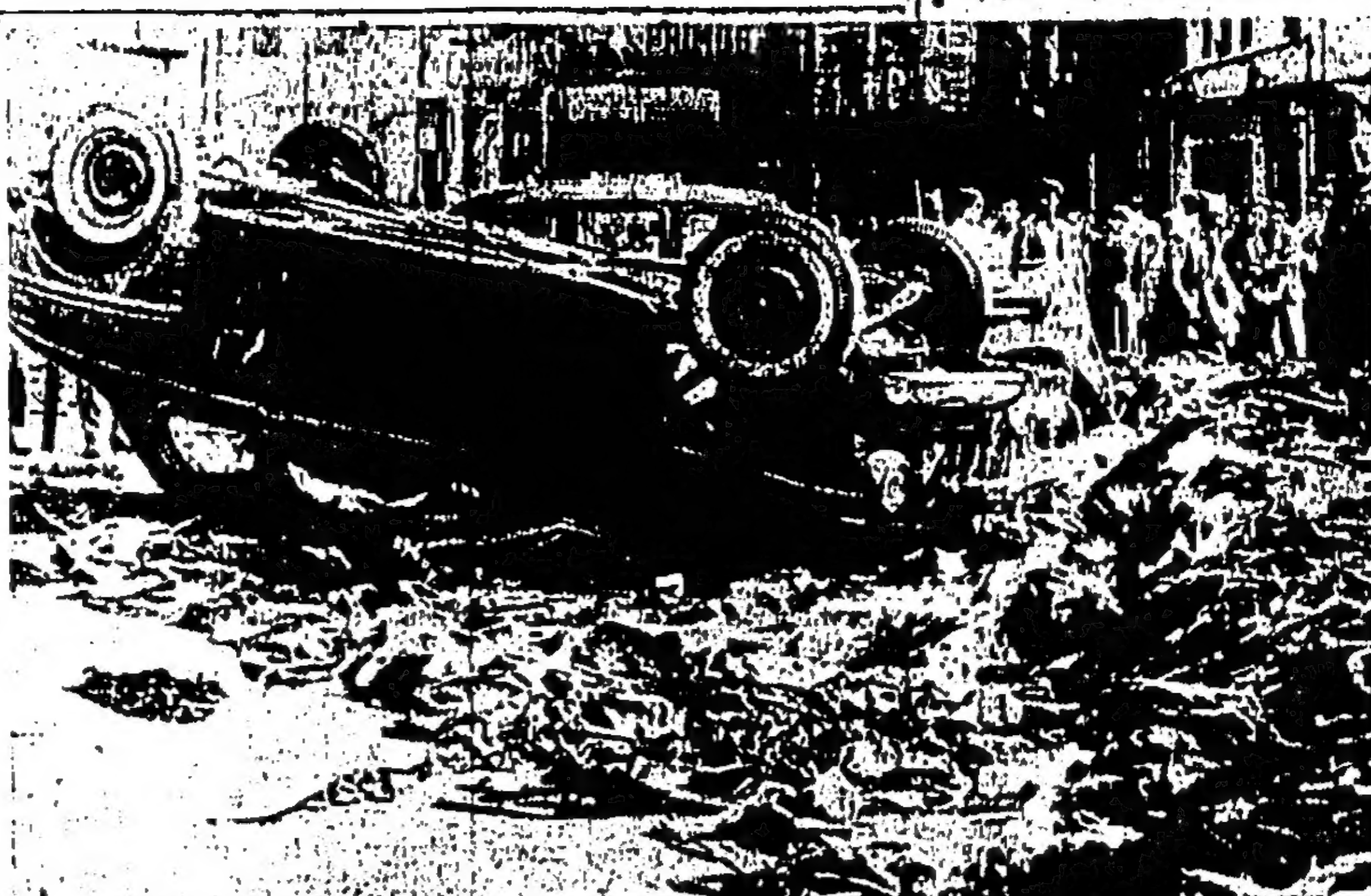
Yesterday in Casablanca a local Moroccan official was killed by gun fire and two more Moroccans were wounded by grenades.

A former Moroccan militiaman was shot dead near Rabat. At Marrakesh, a Spaniard was seriously injured by the head by stones thrown by a young Moroccan. Crops were burned at Marrakesh.

Round Up

A Moroccan terrorist cell of 25 men was rounded up at Beni Mellal in the Tadla plain near the middle Atlas range. Police accused them of being responsible for many bombings and shootings in this region.

M. Faure and M. July went to call on President Rene Coty at the Elysee Palace this afternoon to inform him of the course of the negotiations. Gen. de Latour joined them there at 1800 GMT.—United Press.



Istanbul, Turkey—Typical of the scenes enacted recently in the Greek quarter here by anti-Greek demonstrators is the one above, where a Greek-owned vehicle has been overturned by an angry mob and the roadway strewn with clothing from a Greek shop. Turkish flags decorate the houses of Turks celebrating the riots, which were in reprisal for a dynamite outrage at the Turkish Embassy in Salonika, Greece.—Express Photo.

Austria Determined To Be Neutral

Vienna, Sept. 18.

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab today assured the free world that communism would never succeed in converting the neutral Austria into a base for infiltration of the West.

Speaking at an upper Austrian farmers' rally, Herr Raab referred to a certain fear expressed in Western circles when the Soviet Union unexpectedly agreed to sign the Austrian state treaty.

He declared that all those who doubted the upright Austrian attitude, "May be assured that in Austria lives a European people which is completely immune against communism."

Austrian Army

In a nation-wide radio speech tonight, Chancellor Raab underlined the necessity of establishing an Austrian army.

He said that the Austrian army was not planned to be "a tool of aggression." However, it was designed to train the Austrian youth and to teach them to be ready at any time to defend the Austrian borders and to maintain peace in the country.

Herr Raab announced that despite all technical and financial difficulties, which no capable state government since 1955.

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Anti-Greek Rioting In Istanbul

Dulles Sends Notes To Greek And Turkish Premiers

Washington, Sept. 18.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, in personal messages over the Cyprus dispute to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, appealed today for maintenance of the "strong bulwark of the free world in a critical area," the State Department announced today.

The text of his identical messages, released by the State Department, was:

"I have followed with concern the dangerous deterioration of Greek-Turkish relations caused by the Cyprus question. Regardless of the causes of this disagreement which are complex and numerous, I believe that the unity of the North Atlantic Community, which is the basis of our common security, must be restored without delay.

"Since the time almost a decade ago, when Communist expansion first posed a serious threat to that free world, the close and friendly co-operation of Greece and Turkey had proved a powerful deterrent to Communist ambitions in the eastern Mediterranean.

In Korea

"In Korea, Greek and Turkish troops fought valiantly side by side to repel the Communist aggressors.

"I cannot believe that in the face of this record of common achievement any problem will long disrupt the cause of Greek-Turkish friendship," Mr. Dulles added.

"Nor can I believe that the unhappy events of the past two weeks will reverse policies of co-operation which were initiated 25 years ago, under the far-sighted lead of Eleutherios, Venizelos and Kemal Ataturk.

"Since 1947, the United States has made very desirable effort to assist Greece and Turkey to maintain their freedom and to achieve greater social and economic progress.

"We have extended assistance—and extend it now because we believe that the partnership of Greece and Turkey constitutes a strong bulwark of the free world in a critical area.

"If that bulwark should be materially weakened, the consequences could be grave indeed. I urge you therefore to make every effort to assure that the effectiveness of your partnership is not impaired by present disagreements.

Identical

"I am confident that the spirit of close co-operation, that Greece and Turkey have so often demonstrated in the past as fellow members of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Balkan Alliance, will enable you to transcend immediate differences in the interests of free world unity."

Mr. Dulles' messages were identically worded, except that

he used the phrase "Turkish-Greek" relations in the message to Mr. Anan Menderes of Turkey, and "Greek-Turkish" in the one to Mr. Alexander Papagos of Greece.

In releasing the text of Mr. Dulles' messages, the State Department said that the United States regarded as most regrettable recent evidence of tension between the governments of Greece and Turkey.

Noting that the differences had led to widespread violence in the cities of Istanbul and Izmir, the State Department said:

"As an expression of the importance that the United States Government attaches to continued closer co-operation between Greece and Turkey, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has transmitted personal messages to Prime Minister Papagos of Greece and Minister Menderes of Turkey."

It was believed that the messages were sent last night.—Reuter.

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Battle Of Britain Windows

Biggin Hill, Sept. 18.

Twelve stained glass windows commemorating squadrons of fighters from Biggin Hill airfield, which helped to win the "Battle of Britain," were unveiled in the Chapel of Remembrance here today.

Biggin Hill, due south of London, was a key RAF station from which Spitfires and Hurricane fighters fended off German bombers' thrusts at the capital in 1940.

After the present chief of Fighter Command, Air Marshal Sir Dermot Boyle, had unveiled the windows, a service of dedication in the chapel was relayed to a crowd of 5,000 assembled nearby.

Inside the chapel there was room for only "Battle of Britain" pilots or their relatives.

After the dedication 12 Hunter jet fighters streaked overhead in salute. As their engines faded a trumpet sounded the "Tally Ho!"—China Mail Special.

TURKISH APOLOGY

Jerusalem, Sept. 18.

Turkey today apologized to Israel for assaults on Jews and damage to Jewish-owned stores in recent Turkish riots over the Cyprus issue.

A note delivered here to the Israeli Foreign Ministry by the Turkish Legation said there had been no intention to endanger the safety of Jews in Turkey.—France-Press.

South Staffs On Guard



Two men of the South Staffs on guard in Nicosia, Cyprus. Extra guard posts have been set up following the breakdown of the London talks between British, Turkish and Greek in case of a flare-up of trouble.—Central Press Photo.

New Look For Chinese Soldiers

London, Sept. 18.

Chinese Communist soldiers are to have "new look" uniforms, with shoulder straps, medals, badges and unit emblems, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, reported from Peking today.

They will replace the plain cotton uniforms now worn by Chinese Communist troops. The change will smarten up the troops in line with Soviet and North Korean Communist soldiers.—Reuter.

Dangerous Hurricane Increases Speed

Miami, Sept. 18.

HURRICANE Ione, the year's most dangerous tempest, picked up speed in its drive on the US mainland today. Its 125 mph winds were expected to slam into the North Carolina coast late tonight.

At 6 p.m. advisory (2200 GMT), the Weather Bureau said the centre of the storm was located 200 miles south of Cape Hatteras, North Caro-

lina, and some 240 miles east of Charleston, South Carolina. Ione was moving north-northwest and north at 10 to 18 MPH and hurricane winds were expected in the Cape Hatteras vicinity around midnight. Hurricane warnings were ordered up from Morehead City, North Carolina, to the Virginia Capes.

The Weather Bureau warned that Ione was a "very severe hurricane."

Meanwhile, hurricane Hilda whipped the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with 115 mph winds and threatened Tampico, Mexico, 240 miles away.

The Weather Bureau said that if Hilda holds her course, she would hit near Tampico shortly after midnight.—United Press.



M. Mikoyan

Mikoyan A Tourist In Yugoslavia

Belgrade, Sept. 18. Mr Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet deputy premier, arrived here today together with his son by special Soviet plane to spend a holiday in Yugoslavia.

He is the first among Soviet and other East European leaders to travel as a tourist in Yugoslavia since her dispute with the Cominform in 1948.

Mr Mikoyan was met at the airport by the Yugoslav Deputy Premier, Mr Svetozar Vukmanovic tempo, with whom he signed an economic agreement in Moscow last month, whereby trade between the two countries was considerably increased and Yugoslavia was granted a large credit.

No Details

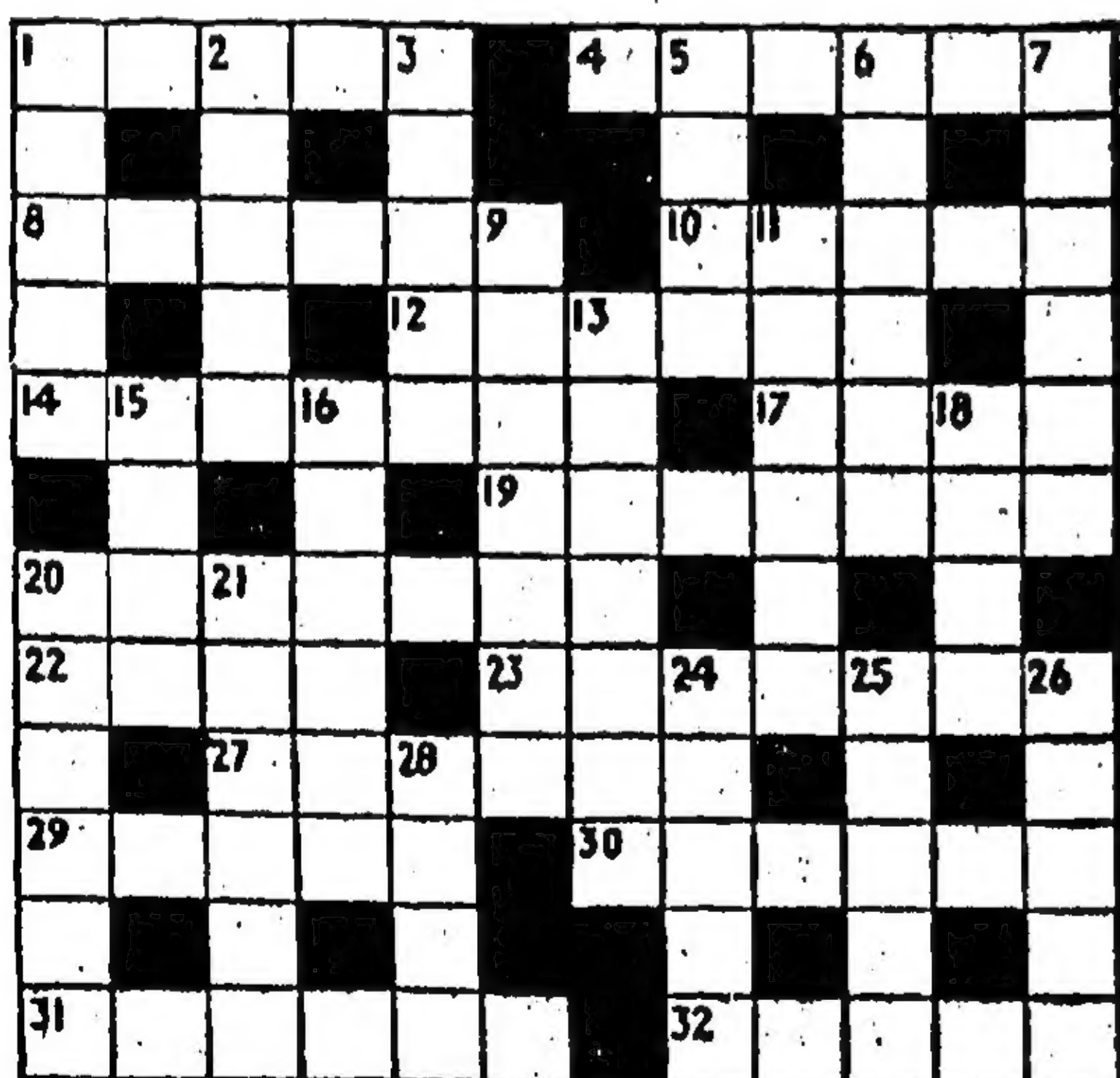
No details were yet known of where Mr Mikoyan will spend his holiday.

Foreign observers do not ascribe special political importance to the visit.

They said however that the visit symbolised the increase in mutual confidence and friendship between the two countries.

Though the visit by Mr Mikoyan was described by Yugoslavs as a private one, talks with Yugoslav leaders were not excluded, observers said.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Atracts (6).
- 4 Narrative poem (6).
- 8 Holds the view (6).
- 10 Mr Flynn? (5).
- 12 Reposed (6).
- 14 Self-punishment (7).
- 17 Exploit (4).
- 19 Retiree (7).
- 20 Young animal (7).
- 22 Ireland (4).
- 23 Sewing necessary (7).
- 27 Indian coins (6).
- 29 Change (6).
- 30 Slumbers (6).
- 31 Reviews (6).
- 32 Savour (5).

DOWN

- 1 Sag (5).
- 2 Foreign (6).
- 3 Hards (6).
- 5 Encourage (4).
- 6 Storeroom (6).
- 7 Deceive (6).
- 8 Hide (7).
- 9 Ransom (6).
- 10 Bolls (7).
- 11 Pitcher (4).
- 12 Road (6).
- 13 Wickleness (4).
- 14 Ambassador (6).
- 15 Moral excellence (6).
- 16 Small island (6).
- 18 Concetics (6).
- 20 Follow (5).
- 22 Job (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Arrested, 8 Prey, 9 Restored, 11 Consoler, 12 Moto, 13 Compelled, 14 Narrated, 15 Test, 21 Pernicious, 25 Prepared, 26 Lamp, 27 Contrite. Down: 1 Epic, 2 Mean, 4 Real, 6 Kata, 8 Tense, 7 Dodge, 9 Robin, 10 Bower, 12 Ozone, 14 Trend, 16 Layer, 17 Dress, 18 Topic, 20 Sheep, 21 Pair, 22 Rent, 23 Avid, 24 Runt.

Kingsholm Crew Honoured Today

New York, Sept. 18.

The City of New York will honour tomorrow the officers and men of the Swedish luxury liner Kingsholm who braved high seas in the North Atlantic to rescue 29 men from a foundering vessel.

Awards "for distinguished service" will be presented on board the Kingsholm at noon by Marine and Aviation Commanders Vincent O'Connor.

The 29 men were rescued from the Greek-owned, British-registered freighter Argobeam on August 19.

The vessel, loaded with coal, was wallowing disabled in heavy North Atlantic seas when the Kingsholm picked up her SOS signals some 60 miles away and speeded to the rescue.—United Press.

GEORGE GALE says TIME WE TOOK THIS CHAIN FROM PRINCESS MARGARET

HOW would you like it if you couldn't get married before you were 25 without your big sister's permission? Not much, I hope.

You would like it still less if the only way you could get married after you became 25, supposing your big sister still officially disapproved, would be to tell the Houses of Parliament and then sit back and wait 12 months to see if they objected. How would you like it if Parliament said then: "No, we don't like your choice," and there was nothing for you to do but accept their word as final?

No, you would not like it. It would be bad enough asking your sister's permission to begin with. It would be much worse when you know that it was not her private permission you were asking but her official permission, which meant you were asking the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HALF-BAKED STATUTE

NOW Princess Margaret is 25. I have not the faintest idea whether she wants to get married or not. I know the rumours that she wants to marry Peter Townsend, and I know the rumours that the Archbishop of Canterbury thinks she should not.

I AM somewhat concerned that her right to marry as she chooses is proscribed by a half-baked statute bulldozed through Parliament by a King who was determined to increase his power in every possible direction and who was egged on by his foolish wife.

George III was the King. The statute was the Royal Marriage Act. The year was 1772. The Act was bad then. It has not improved with age.

It is called "An Act for the Better Regulating of the Future Marriages of the Royal Family." It says that no descendants of George II, except the children of Princesses who marry into foreign families, can be married without the approval of the Sovereign before they are 25.

That approval is no mere nod of the head. It has to be "signified under the Great Seal, and declared in Council."

If the descendant, "being above the age of 25 years, shall persist in his or her resolution to contract marriage disciplined

or dissented from" by the Sovereign, then he or she, 12 months after giving notice to the Privy Council, can be married "unless both Houses of Parliament shall, before the expiration of the said 12 months, expressly declare their disapprobation."

If any descendant does get married without going through these fantastic formalities, the marriage is null and void. Not only that, but everybody who solemnised, assisted, or was present at such a "marriage" ceremony incurs the penalties of Praemunire. This is contempt of the Sovereign.

THE PENALTIES LAID DOWN

THE penalties, as laid down in 1302—yes, 1302—are the loss of all civil rights and imprisonment during the royal pleasure. Why on earth did George III want to tie his grandfather's descendants to the Sovereign's apron strings for perpetuity?

He was a dull King and a bad one. (At the time the Act was passed he was just about to lose America.) About the only thing to be said for him was that he was faithful to his spouse.

New George III had three brothers. The eldest might have married Lady Mary Coke. No one knows if he did, but it does not matter much because he died before the Act was passed.

The youngest, the Duke of Cumberland, after seducing the wife of Lord Grosvenor, married the widow of Mr Horton, of Catton, in Derbyshire.

Then the middle brother, the Duke of Gloucester, married the widow of Lord Waldegrave, herself illegitimate.

COMMONERS WERE OUT

THE King was horrified. More to the point, so was his wife, She, Sophie-Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was the daughter of an obscure German princeling whose only dignity was her technically royal blood.

She thought royalty should marry royalty. This was a purely Continental notion, but it well suited the King, who was determined to increase his royal power as much as possible.

So the King forced through Parliament his Royal Marriage Act, which was meant to put an end to the practice Hanoverian younger sons were developing of marrying commoners—and English commoners, at that.

Right-minded men at once objected to the Act. Charles James Fox and Edmund Burke

both roared against it. Heracle Walpole said: "Never was an Act passed against which so much and for which so little was said."

SOME SORRY SEQUELS

IT was a sorry episode out of a sorry time in our history. It has had some sorry sequels. George III's son George, Prince Regent, married Mrs Fitzherbert. The marriage, according to the Act, was null and void—so Prissy was subsequently able to marry Caroline of Brunswick, who became his Queen when he ascended the Throne.

It has had its silly sequels too. When the King of Spain married Princess Ena of Battenburg in 1905 there was a bout of speculation in England whether the Act applied to the marriage. In 1913 the King formally consented to the marriage of Prince Ernest of Cumberland to the Kaiser's daughter. In 1937 a Special Privy Council was summoned to consider the King's consent to the marriage of Prince Paul of Greece with Princess Frederika of Brunswick.

When Lord Harewood married Maria Stein, the King's consent had to be given.

There are probably a good dozen German ex-princelings who, if their marriages are to be legal in England, would have to ask the Queen's permission. No one knows quite how many descendants there are of George II. He was prolific. So was George III. So was Victoria.

The situation created by the Act is farcical. It has served its purpose, if ever it had one.

No one now believes that English Royalty should always marry Continental Royalty. (George V was the first English Sovereign to take the Throne with an English-born wife since Henry VIII.)

But, of course, now the Act is being used for a different purpose. It is being used to uphold the propriety of Princes and Princesses. This, in its way, is an even more impertinent purpose than the original purpose of George III and the crabbled Sophie-Charlotte.

For who decides what is a proper marriage? Not the Queen herself, probably not the Government. It would be the Archbishop of Canterbury, if Dr Geoffrey Fisher had his way.

SORRY MARITAL RECORD

LET's forget that the various ruling houses in English history have had a pretty sorry marital record.

Let's skip the awkward fact that the Church of England—now so strenuous in its opposition to divorce—would not have come into existence if a King of England had not wanted a divorce, and could only get it by having his own Church in his pocket and breaking with Rome.

Let's just look at this Act. It is a violation of the Common Law right of English people to marry whom they will provided they are of age and are not already closely related.

It allows politicians and prelates to meddle where they have no right to meddle. It breeds factions and gossip.

There is only one thing to do with this Act—get rid of it.

DID IT HAPPEN? Another story to keep you guessing. The answer will be given tomorrow

The Man on the Boat offered whisky

DURING that North African spring before Rommel launched the big drive that was to sweep him on past Tobruk to the gates of Alexandria, the Allied line was composed of a series of defensive "boxes" running from Gazala, on the sea, to Bir Hacheim, 45 miles to the south. The conformation of the coastline—the green, mountain-backed strip between Derna and Benghazi, then the sudden curve due south to Agheila—made the small town of Agadabia, 400 miles to the west of our line, a pivotal point in the Axis rear areas.

I was at that time a junior staff officer at the headquarters of 13 Corps, with little to do but stick pins into maps. All the pins seemed to be concentrated in the coastal strip; southwards was open desert pinless as far as Agadabia. Why not, I thought, go for a drive in that direction and see what was going on. We might even get a clue to the whereabouts of the German Panzer division, which air reconnaissance had been unable to locate.

I submitted a plan based on the use of a Jeep, newly issued to the Camp Sergeant Major, the tactical use of which had



Hearing a great commotion I turned to find the other two struggling on the sand. The tiny Italian sailor had got hold of my friend's pistol.

not, at that stage of the war, been very widely considered. The sporting Brigadier-General Staff (who now holds a most elevated military appointment) approved the idea and I was allowed to set off with an intelligence officer and the Jeep,

reluctantly surrendered by the Sergeant Major. We drove for two days without incident, affecting this story. On the morning of the third day we were awakened by the sound of powerful motors. Peering over the edge of a great depression we saw large numbers of men busy constructing what looked like a strong defensive position; the motors were compressors driving pneumatic drills. This, we surmised, was part of a line, being built by the Italians to cover Agadabia and the supply line to the front. I, therefore, unknown to our intelligence.

The Jeep crept past unseen behind the sand dunes. A sandy beach was soon installed on a small hill overlooking Agadabia and the main coast road.

We sat there counting the big transport planes coming in regularly to land and heavy diesel lorries roaring by the road by day and night. On the evening of the second day's logging we decided that there was nothing more to be learned; it might be more profitable to drive on towards Benghazi.

The Jeep would not start. I diagnosed spark trouble and in my urgent efforts to clean the points snapped off a small but vital piece of metal, thus hopelessly immobilising us. Night found us stuck 400 miles from home.

The only hope was to find alternative transport, so we wandered off towards the town, through the minefield on the airfield, under the provocative wings of giant Savoias and Junkers, and into the main square. In the town circumstances were such that theft was impracticable.

We snatched some sleep in a cemetery and a wet dawn found us making back for the Jeep where we had left our supplies. Down a sandy track, coming straight towards us, was the originality of our story, coupled with the fact that he was out of his element, must have convinced the officer that all was above board, for he told us to jump in, and we bumped off over the desert to where our Jeep lay hidden behind the dunes.

I said that we were German airmen, and that while shooting gazelle in the desert our car had broken down. As our airplane was due to leave that morning perhaps he would be kind enough to give us a tow. Though he gave our British battle-dress a suspicious look the originality of our story, coupled with the fact that he was out of his element, must have convinced the officer that all was above board, for he told us to jump in, and we bumped off over the desert to where our Jeep lay hidden behind the dunes.

We all got out and stood awkwardly around. I drew my pistol and pointed it at the officer who simultaneously raised his eyebrows and his hands. Hearing a great commotion I turned to find the other two struggling on the sand. The tiny Italian sailor had got hold of my friend's pistol and was in the process of beating him over the head with the butt. Blood was flowing. Perhaps my next step

was unnecessarily drastic. Pressing my pistol to the small of the sailor's back, I fired. He rolled over, releasing my friend from his grip, and lay there gasping and groaning. We did our best to comfort him.

Meanwhile the bearded officer, somewhat overcome, stood silently aside. I told him that we were British officers and that I regretted having to shoot. He said he quite understood that it was necessary. In answer to my question what sailors were doing out in the desert he said that he was a Capitano di Frigate (Frigate Captain) attached to the Mil-mart (Marine Artillery) and had been superintending the installation of naval guns in the Agadabia line.

Goodbye

I told him that we should have to take his car as the Jeep had broken down. He said that it contained enough petrol to get us to Cairo. It also contained, we found, food and wine and the plans of the Agadabia line.

It would perhaps have been militarily correct to have taken the officer with us as a prisoner but in view of the distress of the wounded man, who was pitifully calling for his mother, we decided to leave him as a nurse. We presented him with a bottle of whisky for first aid, said goodbye, and drove home, the uneventful save for the fact that we blew up on our own minefield (laid since we set

by MICHAEL ALEXANDER

MICHAEL ALEXANDER was a captain in the Commandos. In co-operation with Giles Romilly he wrote *The Privileged Nightmare*, about their adventures as prisoners of war. More recently he was responsible for rescuing a friend from the Foreign Legion, and he is now writing up this adventure, too. He is 32, unmarried, and lives in Kensington.



Small yacht

Rather than endure a landing on the rocky coast, I made them take me to a small yacht that lay a few hundred yards away. We went alongside and it was then that for no particular reason, I suddenly thought about the frigate captain. Had it not been for this premonitory thought I doubt if I should have recognised the bearded, shirtless man who appeared on the deck and helped me aboard. When he spoke I was sure it was he. He made me comfortable, then went below, returning with a bottle of whisky. It must have been the whisky that made him think about that morning in the desert, for he suddenly said: "Did you fight in Africa?"

From then on he did everything to make my condition easier; he took his boat into harbour, got hold of a car, and drove me into hospital, where the spear was removed without much damage.

I learned that on that other morning the Italian driver had died a few minutes after we left.

DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Put your tick in the space above and keep the paper for you until tomorrow, when the answer will be given. With another story in the series by

Julian Symons

Did Saturday's story — "The Man on the Boat" — really happen? The answer is in the series by

Is Our Language Out Of Date For This Changing World?

By LES ARMOUR

MAN'S biggest problem may not be the H-bomb — it may be his language.

We all take language for granted. More and more people are learning to read and write and the time may not be too distant when illiteracy is a thing of the past.

We all think we can understand one another perfectly well. Communication doesn't seem to be a problem—let alone a threat.

But wait. Look at some random facts:

According to the British Ministry of Education, one-third of the fifteen-year-old boys and girls at school in 1948 were unable to understand simple English sentences when they were put before them in print.

Never mind, you say. These are the boys and girls who won't do much reading in after life, anyway? Besides, you personally, have no trouble understanding anything put before you in print.

For Laymen

Try this one: "Dr E. L. Glazkov thought it would be possible, with a rebuilt power supply to operate the klystrons at a higher power level than at first envisaged, and to produce 2,000 McV electrons." Do you know what a klystron is? Are you sure you know what an electron is? What do you make out of "McV electrons"?

The sentence I have quoted is not out of an esoteric learned journal. It comes from Penguin Science News and the scientists who wrote it, P. Howard-Flanders and A. W. Hsielt, thought they were making communication science intelligible to the layman.

Now, look at another problem. You read the newspapers. You know all about the cold war. You know that both sides are in favour of "democracy," "justice," "peace," "national integrity," "inter-

national brotherhood" and against "fascism," "dictatorship," "war," "war-mongering," and "sin."

Of course, you also know that the Russians mean by these things is not what we mean by these things and that we are right. But are you sure you know what you mean? And how do you think the politicians and the diplomats get along when they sit down with the Russians around a table to discuss these things?

A bit bewildering?

Tackling It

Well, the experts think so, too. And they think there is probably a connection between all these problems. To try to sort it out, University College, London has set up a department of "Communication."

At Manchester University, the School of Social Science under Prof. Michael Polanyi has been digging into it.

Top British philosophers—A. J. Ayer at London, Gilbert Ryle at Oxford, John Wisdom at Cambridge and a host of others have been devoting nearly all their time to various aspects of the language problem.

Here are some of the conclusions:

First of all, as Prof. Polanyi points out, man's sole advantage over the animal is his ability to use language. Up to the stage where the child learns to talk, the chimpanzee's mental development parallels the child's. After that, the chimpanzee falls rapidly behind, but only because the child's mind can grow, because it can use symbols.

Man is endowed with less physical advantages than almost any other creature on earth.

Without language man is lost.

Why is language a tremendous advantage?

Simply because it enables you to keep a great many things "in mind" even though they are not actually present. It enables you to substitute symbols for things, to grasp the nature of thousands of things and the relations between thousands of things at once.

But it only works so long as it is relatively simple.

Because a few words stand for many things, language simplifies the world and brings it down to manageable proportions.

If there are too many words, all of them become meaningless.

Prof. Polanyi estimates that only between 2,000 and 3,000 English words are in common use. In a big library, there may be 30,000 words in use. These figures mark something like the "useful limits" of vocabulary.

A Theory

Less than 2,000 words would not enable you to talk sense about the things which come within the ordinary man's purview. More than 30,000 words would leave even scholars boggling.

If, a few words serve to enable you to grasp many things, it is obvious that language is, as Prof. Polanyi says, a theory about the world.

The language will work as long as the theory it puts forth is the right theory.

Of course, there was no theory about the world that our theories about the world have been changing pretty rapidly. Nuclear physics, astro-physics, psycho-somatic medicine and a dozen other sciences have made major changes vitally necessary.

This has put several kinds of strain on the language.

First, it involves more words, not just a few but hundreds, perhaps thousands.

Second, and more important, it means that the theory the language grew up to serve is no longer regarded as the right one. Terms like "matter," "mind," "substance," "energy" and the like no longer stand for anything very certain. And the man whose grasp is limited to ordinary language is unable to grasp up to date.

We are, after all, in the habit of learning new words by grasping "definitions" in terms of other words. But if no old words will do, we are lost, unless we can see the "thing" the word stands for in front of us.

Feel Uneasy

But you can't see an electron, a neutron, or a meson particle. And they can only be defined in terms of mathematical equations—which themselves are a wholly new language.

No wonder, then, that we feel uneasy when the scientists and the technicians start to talk. No wonder scientists find it hard to make themselves understood at a moment in history when it is more than ever before that they should make themselves understood.

With the language expanding at a phenomenal rate and unable to give us a good picture of what the world is really like—or really thought to be like—it is even possible that the school child, particularly the

duller school child, shares the uneasiness.

Not that he feels it directly or has the faintest idea that his language is no longer adequate. But his imagination is captured by the march of science and what he is learning at school doesn't seem to help him to satisfy his curiosity.

And that problem is further complicated by another difficulty. More people are going to school than ever went to school at any other period of human history. The art of reading and writing is possibly the most difficult in the world to learn.

No Assurance

We assume that there is really enough teaching talent in the world to fill the gap. But there is no assurance. The vital touch that enables a teacher to put across difficult abstractions to small children is not so common.

Perhaps human talent just isn't extensive enough. And no one, so far, has invented a robot which will do the trick. (Though the men who make mechanical brains are working on even that problem.)

But to get to the final problem, the problem of the language of politics.

There was a time when people everywhere thought that there were certain fixed values. Some things were right, some were wrong. Our political language is based on that supposition.

Of course, there was no world-wide agreement on what was right and what was wrong. But within each cultural group—virtually within each language group—there was such an agreement.

There was little attempt to reconcile the differences on an international level.

Nowadays mass communication has rammed everyone's theories down everyone else's throat and statesman work on the curious assumption there is, somewhere, an ultimate standard which everyone accepts and so a common meaning to all the words.

That might be all right if people even agreed that there was an ultimate value standard to which everyone must be persuaded to agree.

Meaningless

But the decline of religion, for one thing, and developments in philosophy in the last 50 years, for another, have gradually eroded this belief until it scarcely exists. Few philosophers nowadays believe that there is an ultimate standard of values.

The result is that the value words which the politicians use have become almost meaningless and there is little doubt that a large proportion of international disputes arise over simple misunderstandings: each statesman thinks he knows exactly what his opponent means; but, in practice, he is likely to be horribly wrong.

It is sometimes very hard to tell apart a speech by Mr. Molotov and a speech by Mr. Dulles.

Summing up: language is now under serious stress from all directions. Unless someone can get to the bottom of the problem we may all be in for a rough time, a very rough time indeed.

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the display of latest style

JAEGER-LECOULTRE
GENEVA

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WATCH COMPANY
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Latest styles in men's and ladies'
JAEGER-LECOULTRE watches also on
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and earn the respect of all who appreciate
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JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Experts, Too, Can Blow Right Bids

By OSWALD JACOBY

SOUTH should have been playing today's hand at five clubs instead of three no-trump. At nine in clubs South would have lost a club and the ace of diamonds, but nothing else.

The trouble is that good bidders will practically never get to five clubs with the North-South cards. Who wants to work for 11 tricks for game when a nine-trick game seems equally probable?

Sad though this may be, South found himself in three no-trump with a heart opening lead. South noted that he had a slam in clubs if the finesse were successful, but that he might go down at three no-trump if the club finesse lost. Then he put vain regrets behind him and proceeded to play the hand.

South won the first trick with the king of hearts and tried the

NORTH 16			
♠ K73			
♥ 5			
♦ KQ853			
♣ A102			
WEST EAST			
♠ Q954	♠ 1086		
♥ Q10702	♥ J43		
♦ A2	♦ J1076		
♣ 43	♣ K8		
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A121			
♥ AK5			
♦ 4			
♣ Q10975			
North-South vul.			
South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
1NT	Pass	3♣	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♥6			

club finesse. Back came another heart, and South won with the ace.

South now ran the rest of the clubs, getting a little help from West. It wasn't that West made the wrong discards; it was just that West drew a blueprint for South. When declarer led the third club, West properly discarded a spade. East also discarded, and it should have been clear to West that he had to think of two more discards on the clubs.

West didn't do any thinking, but casually discarded the low diamond on the fourth club. He didn't do any worrying until the fifth club was led. Then he didn't want to part with a heart or with the ace of diamonds for the best of reasons. He reluctantly discarded a second spade, whereupon South took the top spades to drop the queen. Declarer then took a ninth trick with the jack of spades, making his contract.

West should have seen his problem earlier. Then he could have discarded two spades casually, followed by an equally casual low diamond. South, with no clue to the situation, would have taken the king of spades and would then have finessed the jack of spades, losing six tricks.

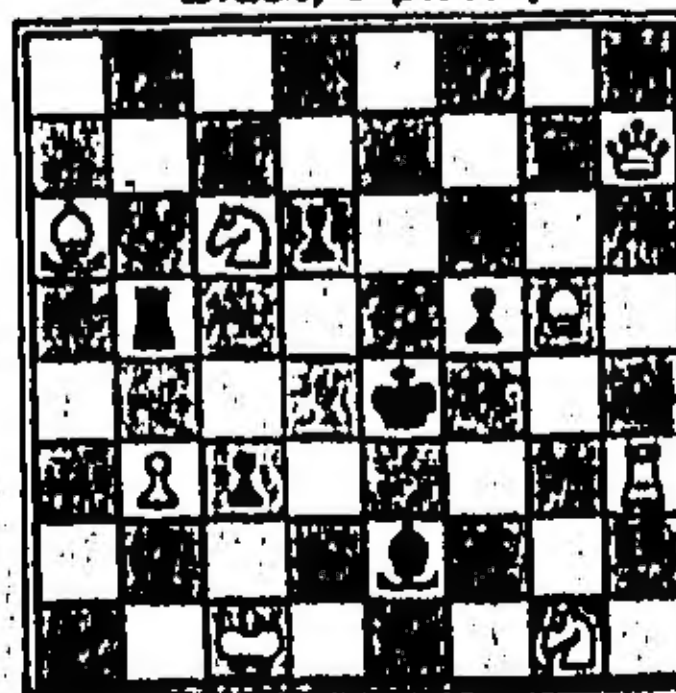
♥+CARD Sense♦

Q—With neither side vulnerable, the bidding has been:
North East South West
1 Heart 1 Spade Pass Pass
Double Pass
You South hold:
♠ 852 ♥ KQ32 ♦ 974 ♣ QJ8
What do you do?
A—Bid two hearts. Your distribution is so poor that you cannot afford a stronger bid. If North can make a further try for game, you will carry on.

TODAY'S QUESTION
The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold:
♠ 852 ♥ KQ32 ♦ 974 ♣ QJ8
What do you do?
Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By V. LJUBIC
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. K-K3, 1. P-R3; 2. K-K3, 2. K-K3; 3. Q-Q3, 3. Q-Q3.



"I presume the answer is 'yes'?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

BORN today, you have high ambitions and the energy to attain them. You are willing to work hard for what you get and don't expect to be handed anything on a silver platter. You know that in the long run a man's own, personal efforts are what count for the most.

Extremely attractive to the members of the opposite sex, you have a magnetism that even you, yourself, do not always quite understand. You are generous and kindly to all and there are times when you will neglect your own interests to help others. Make sure that those who are unworthy do not impose upon your good nature. This advice is especially important when it comes to selecting your life partner. Don't confuse temporary infatuation with true love. For you, love at first sight could happen, but it might be well for you to take a long, second look before you wed.

There is a dramatic side to your nature which might express itself in your desire for a career on the stage, on the screen, in radio or television. As much as you enjoy the variety and excitement it offers, you are willing to work hard and long hours to achieve your goal. You are a good organizer and toward middle life might find yourself on the producing end.

Among those born on this day are: Andrew Pickens, South Carolina statesman; John S. Crosby, early Montana governor; Grant Overton and Louis Vance, authors; Marshall P. Wilder, humorist; William B. Astor, financier.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—You may need to make the perfect social gesture for a certain occasion. Be sure you obey protocol!

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Hang on to that temper! You could say or do just the wrong thing unless you are very careful today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—If you are facing opposition or unexpected competition in your objective, stolidly resist it now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—There may be some temporary restrictions on things today, but if you are patient they disappear.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—No use beating your head against a stone wall or asking for the impossible. Be reasonable in your demands.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Be very careful in all business ventures today and you will profit by them; be careless and you can lose.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—If someone you know is in trouble, perhaps offering your help will be the turning point for him.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Be willing to go half-way in offering friendship. You can't always be the recipient of favours.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Be careful of all detail today. If you are careless, you may find you have omitted something important.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Pay close attention to detail to increase your skill on the job. That is something that pays off too.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—If you have an appointment to meet an important person, put your best foot forward and make a good impression.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Motives may be obscure, so don't try to understand them. Accept what good comes with humility and good grace.

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

THE results of the Doppelganger experiment, announced last night, prove that it has been a complete success. Nineteen potato-beetles with receding foreheads were placed under observation, and exposed to radiation. Their foreheads began to recede again. When over-exposed to radiation, the foreheads straightened, and the beetles showed unmistakable signs of brain-development amounting, in five cases, to genius. Enlarged photographs of the foreheads at each stage of anti-recession showed a tiny bulge which may be Polkey's Disease, but is more likely to be the effect of growing brain-power. The offspring of these beetles responded to various signs made to them, which proved that a high mental development can be transmitted down the generations by over-exposing parents to radiation.

Songs of Innocence
People who find it rather strange that gambling on the Stock Exchange is always going strong. Often, apparently, forget the poor man's street or tavern bet; That is when gambling's wrong.

Owning up
A WRITTEN statement from the Narcover boy who died a greyhound's feet: together with a statement from the boy who says "I am the boy who died"

WOMANSENSE

Take An Inside Look At This New Model From Simonetta Of Rome

DRAWN
by
Robb

TO ROME, which in the last few years has become a top fashion centre of the world, went artist Robb. And in Rome he went first to Simonetta, the city's top designer.

There, in her fashion house high up in the city centre, she analysed for you one of her most striking new models. A dress that has all the new points that go to make it new, not only in Rome, but in London, Paris, and New York.

The type of dress that influences the clothes well-dressed women will soon be wearing.

Simonetta's gown, made from 8½ yards of double-width heavy satin, is in deep sapphire blue.

It has a small tight bodice, with the front panel cut in one and joined to the back on the upstanding shoulder point.

★ ★ ★

The skirt is very full (the wider the better, says Simonetta), hanging in six wide pleats. Front and back are gathered into smaller pleats to give movement to an otherwise fairly stiff skirt.

The back is buttoned, but a press stud keeps the back neckling in place at the top. Two other points: The skirt has a stiff, but soft, lining throughout. And the fulness of the petticoat is on the side.

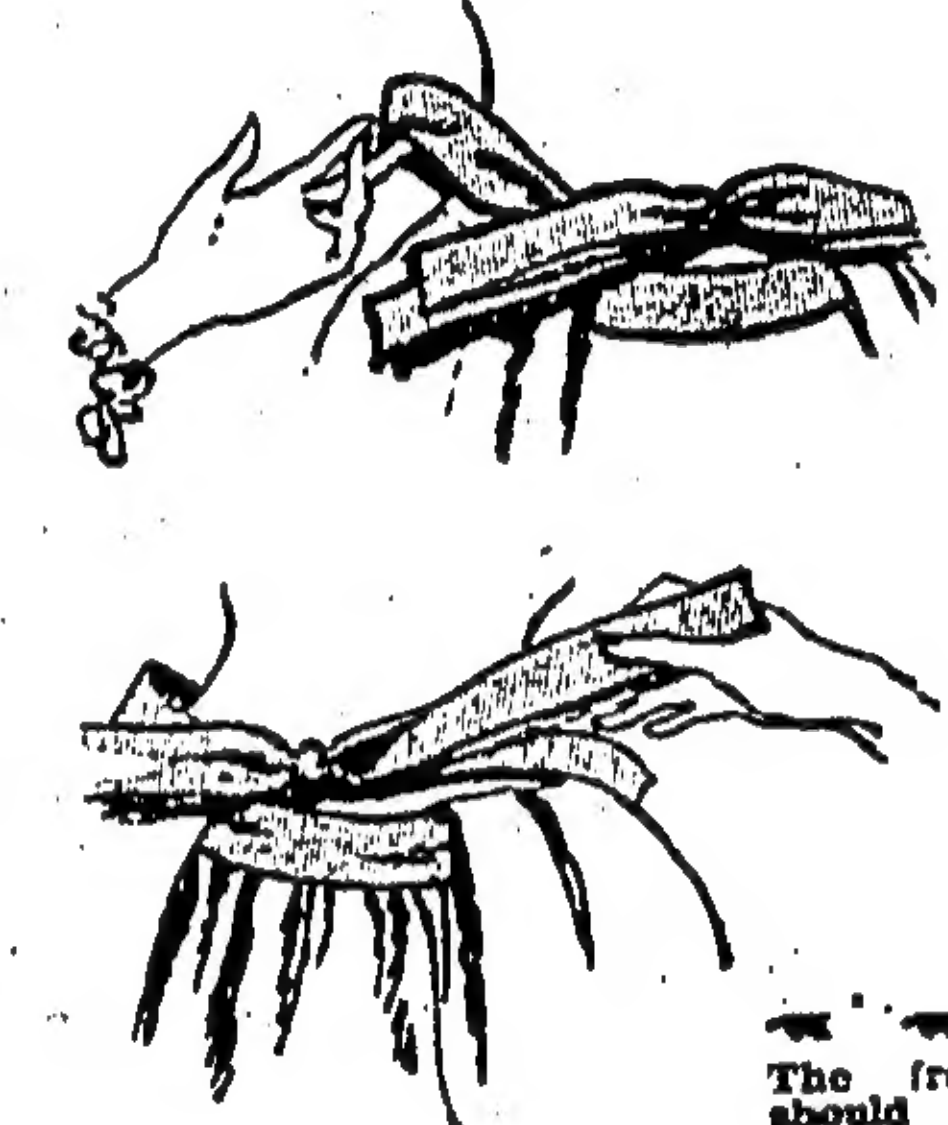
That then, is the Simonetta Look.

What of Simonetta herself? She is as striding and colourful as her own fashions. And her husband too is a designer—famous for his suit and coat designs.

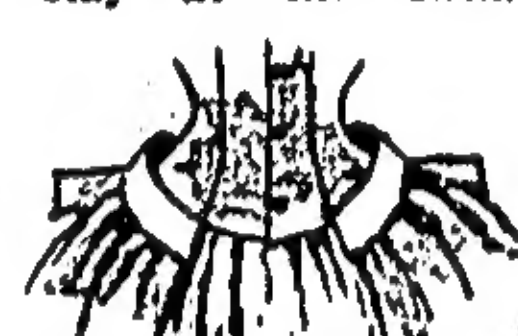
So, signing off with best wishes for your better dressing.

Simonetta

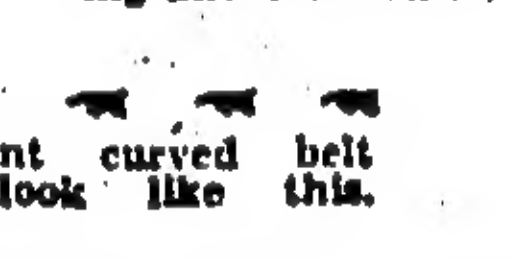
AND HERE IS THAT PEEP INTO THE 'INSIDE' WORKS'



The draped belt is in two parts with the bow sewn on separately. The two side halves of the belt resting on the hip are attached only at the back.



The back make-up of the tunic with the side belts finishing under the skirt.



The front curved belt should look like this.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

It is wise to wash sweaters separately, since lighter colours may tend to pick up excess dye from darker ones.

Stainless steel kitchen utensils are easily cleaned if you don't allow deposits of food and grease to congeal and harden.

It's important to wash stainless steel promptly, because moisture trapped under food deposits can set up a chemical action which pits the surface.

Rubber tile makes the perfect flooring for a nursery, as it can be kept immaculate with just the whisk of a mop, is resilient and muffles noise.

Don't try to take out rust stains with bleach, even though taking out some other stains with it. Bleach will not remove the yellow iron colour. In fact, it tends to intensify it.

Close-up of the shape of the bodice, with the belt neck standing away.

The summer is hot and we love it!

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Teddy Asks A Question

—He Wants to Know Why the Summer Is Hot—

By MAX TRELL

TEDDY the Stuffed Bear waddled over to Knarf and Hand, the shadows of the children, and said: "Pardon me."

"All right, Teddy," said Knarf who was drawing a picture of a

bird with long legs called STORK. "What's the matter?"

"Did you have some important question you wanted to ask us, Teddy?" said Hand.

"Yes," said Teddy. "Why is it?"

"You have to be very smart to know that, Teddy," said Mr. Punch.

"But, Mr. Punch," said Teddy in surprise, "you are smart!"

Mr. Punch smiled. "I heard you talking, Teddy. I heard you asking about why summer is hot."

"Yes," said Teddy. "Why is it?"

"You have to be very smart to know that, Teddy," said Mr. Punch.

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"Yes," said Teddy. "Why is it?"

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his rocking chair by the window. A pleasant cool breeze was blowing in from the garden. Knarf stopped drawing his picture of the STORK and went over too.

Mr. Punch smiled. "I heard you talking, Teddy. I heard you asking about why summer is hot."

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"Yes," said Teddy. "Why is it?"

"You have to be very smart to know that, Teddy," said Mr. Punch.



Teddy went to the pool and waded in the water.

same. He walked out in the garden and enjoyed the flowers. He went down to the pond and waded in the water. He lay down in the field and listened to the birds singing. The bees humming, the crickets crickets. They all seemed to be saying: "The summer is hot and we love it!"

"I do too," Teddy said to himself. "But I wonder why it is hot—I just wonder."

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"I do too," Teddy said to himself. "But I wonder why it is hot—I just wonder."

High Protein Foods Relieve Ulcer Pain

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

MILK is an important aid in treating peptic ulcers.

High protein foods, such as milk and eggs, are given to ease your ulcer discomfort because they neutralize the free hydrochloric acid in your stomachs. It's this acid, you know, which irritates your ulcer.

It might be a good idea to keep a glass of milk beside your bed in case ulcer pain wakes you during the night. A glass of milk usually helps to relieve the symptoms.

Cream and Eggs

Cream and egg yolks are advisable, too, since the fats they contain tend to decrease the secretion of the hydrochloric acid. In addition, they give you extra calories, which most ulcer patients need. Ulcer patients generally have a craving for milk and eggs. They readily accept the hourly feedings of milk, usually prescribed for anyone with an active ulcer.

Allergic to Milk

Unfortunately, however, some ulcer patients are allergic to milk. We usually solve this problem by giving these patients gruels and graham crackers instead of milk at their hourly feedings.

Recently, it was reported that a soybean product has been used effectively in treating ulcer patients who are allergic to milk.

Buffers Acids

Its acid-buffering ability is similar to that of milk. And it remains a finely divided curd when it is mixed with gastric juices. In fact, this product has been used for many years as a milk substitute in diets for allergic children.

It does not, however, provide vitamins A and D as milk does. Consequently, your doctor will probably add another source of these vital vitamins if he prescribes the soybean product for you.

Try Flashlight Test For Carpet Soil

Chicago. All that's necessary to determine when your carpets on rugs need a professional cleaning is a small focusing flashlight.

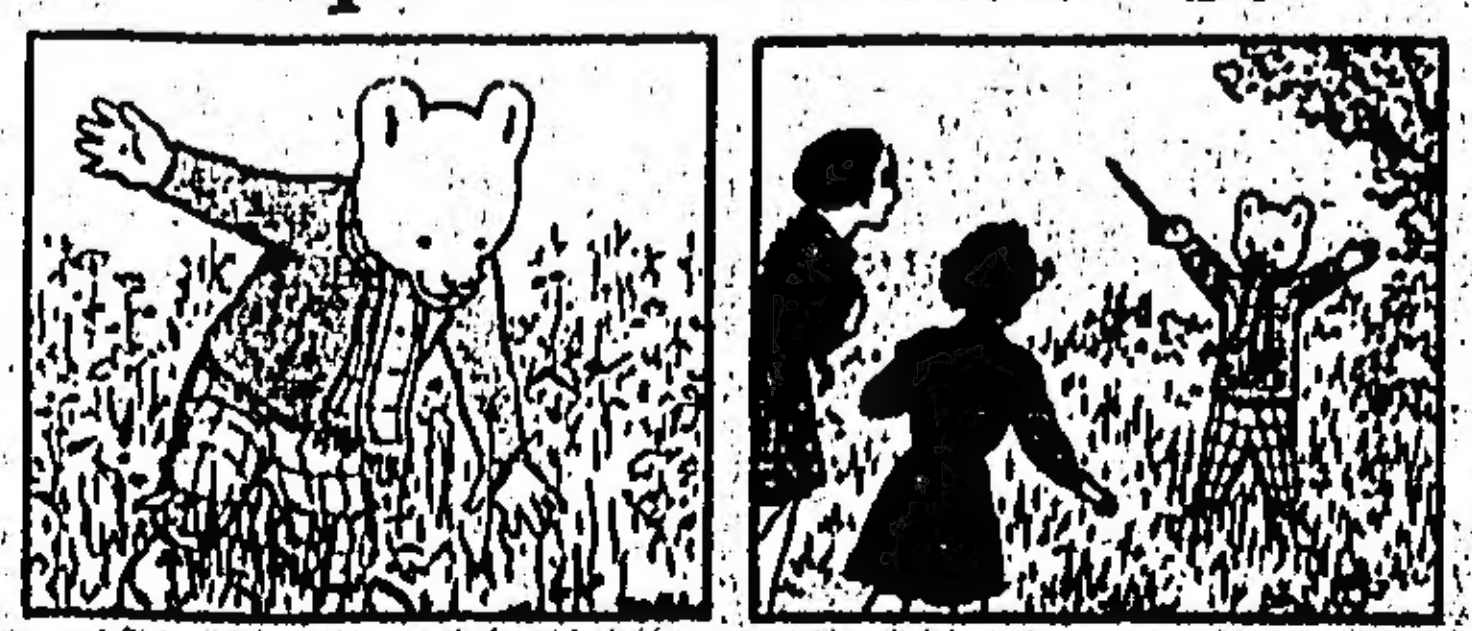
Get on your hands and knees in a heavy traffic area. Spread the carpet pile with your fingers and shine the light into the gap.

Cleaning experts say there will be a darker band along the upper portion of the fibres. This is the atmospheric soil which is dulling the carpet's fibres.

If the band extends half the depth of the fibres, it's time for professional cleaning. If the soil level is more than halfway down the fibres, it's time for a deep cleaning.

—United Press

Rupert and Dinkie—23



Leaving the others, Rupert picks his way to the patch of longer grass from which Dinkie had appeared so suddenly. There may have been a frost or a hedgehog there, he mused. It has probably disappeared by now.

Now! All at once he stops and looks down. "Hi, come here, Bertie," he says. "See, he is looking at my foot! That's a little bit better. I wonder what that footy is."

Empire Standard Continues To Improve In Distance Runs; Poor Year In Field Events

The British Commonwealth and Empire year in track and field athletics still has to see the second half of the Southern Hemisphere season and there are one or two major meetings to come in the United Kingdom, but the year can already be described as a poor one in a department in which the Commonwealth has perennially been weak—the field events.

The 30th best mark in the High Jump last year was 6 feet 2½ inches. This year 6 feet 1 inch is still good enough to rank in the first 30, while 22 feet 8 inches is good enough in the Long Jump as compared to 23 feet 0¼ inches which was the 30th mark last year.

In the Hop, Step and Jump 40 feet is this year's standard for the first 30 while last year it took 40 feet 10 inches to get into the rankings. In the throwing events the situation is just as bad except for the Javelin Throw where a much improved United Kingdom standard has raised the 30th best mark to 193 feet 3 inches—an improvement of almost two feet.

It has been a particularly mediocre year in Australian athletics except for the distance runs where much improved Australian standard and an improvement in the United Kingdom has already raised the standard for all distances from One Mile to Six Miles well above last year's with some 3½ months of the year still to go.

There were 20 Empire Miles under 4 minutes 10 seconds for the whole of last year, there are 25 so far this year, of whom 19 are from the United Kingdom.

Best performances this year by British Commonwealth and Empire athletes follow:

100 YARDS DASH

9.4	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
9.5	Victor Hogan (Australia)
9.6	John Nelson (Canada)
9.7	John J. (Australia)
9.8	William Henderson (S. Africa)
9.9	Edward Adjei (Nigeria)
10.0	Unogbom (Nigeria)
10.1	Gerry Harcourt (Australia)
10.2	Max Evans (Australia)
10.3	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
10.4	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
10.5	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
10.6	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
10.7	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
10.8	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
10.9	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.0	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.1	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.2	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.3	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.4	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.5	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.6	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.7	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.8	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
11.9	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)
12.0	Wesley Parkes (S. Africa)

200 YARDS DASH

21.1	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.2	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.3	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.4	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.5	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.6	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.7	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.8	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.9	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.0	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.1	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.2	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.3	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.4	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.5	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.6	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.7	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.8	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
22.9	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
23.0	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)

400 YARDS RUN

49.9	Kevin Gosper (Australia)
50.0	Peter Fryer (England)
50.1	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.2	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.3	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.4	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.5	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.6	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.7	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.8	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
50.9	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.0	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.1	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.2	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.3	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.4	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.5	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.6	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.7	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.8	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
51.9	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
52.0	Michael Agostini (Trinidad)

800 YARDS RUN

1:48.0	Brian Hewson (England)
1:48.1	Derek Johnson (England)
1:48.2	Jim Bailey (Australia)
1:48.3	Ronald Henderson (Australia)
1:48.4	John Douglas (Australia)
1:48.5	John Douglas (Australia)
1:48.6	John Douglas (Australia)
1:48.7	John Douglas (Australia)
1:48.8	John Douglas (Australia)
1:48.9	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.0	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.1	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.2	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.3	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.4	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.5	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.6	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.7	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.8	John Douglas (Australia)
1:49.9	John Douglas (Australia)
1:50.0	John Douglas (Australia)

4:05.8	Don Macmillan (Australia)
4:05.9	John Plummer (England)
4:06.0	Gordon Pirie (England)
4:06.1	Murray Halberg (N. Zealand)
4:06.2	Alan Gordon (England)
4:06.3	Alan Gordon (England)
4:06.4	Alan Gordon (England)
4:06.5	Alan Gordon (England)
4:06.6	Alan Gordon (England)
4:06.7	Alan Gordon (England)
4:06.8	Alan Gordon (England)
4:06.9	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.0	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.1	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.2	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.3	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.4	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.5	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.6	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.7	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.8	Alan Gordon (England)
4:07.9	Alan Gordon (England)
4:08.0	Alan Gordon (England)

TWO MILES RUN

9:34.8	Ken Wood (England)
9:34.9	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.0	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.1	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.2	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.3	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.4	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.5	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.6	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.7	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.8	Ken Wood (England)
9:35.9	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.0	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.1	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.2	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.3	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.4	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.5	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.6	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.7	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.8	Ken Wood (England)
9:36.9	Ken Wood (England)
9:37.0	Ken Wood (England)

THREE MILES RUN

13:23.2	Chris Chataway (England)
13:23.3	Chris Chataway (England)
13:23.4	Chris Chataway (England)
13:23.5	Chris Chataway (England)
13:23.6	Chris Chataway (England)
13:23.7	Chris Chataway (England)
13:23.8	Chris Chataway (England)
13:23.9	Chris Chataway (England)
13:24.0	Chris Chataway (England)
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13:24.9	Chris Chataway (England)
13:25.0	Chris Chataway (England)

SIX MILES RUN

22:21.4	Gordon Pirie (England)
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120 YARDS HURDLES

14.3	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
14.4	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
14.5	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
14.6	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
14.7	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
14.8	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
14.9	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
15.0	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
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15.8	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
15.9	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)
16.0	Keith Gardner (Jamaica)

220 YARDS HURDLES

23.7	Paul Vine (England)
23.8	Paul Vine (England)
23.9	Paul Vine (England)
24.0	Paul Vine (England)
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25.4	Paul Vine (England)
25.5	Paul Vine (England)

51.0	Tom Farrell (England)
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FOUR MILES RUN

16:52.1	Julius Chigbolu (Nigeria)
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40:05 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:06 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:07 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:08 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:09 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:10 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:11 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:12 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:13 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:14 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:15 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:16 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:17 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:18 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:19 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)
40:20 1/2	J. McKnight (N. Ireland)

SHOT PUT

52:10	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:11	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:12	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:13	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:14	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:15	Barclay Palmer (England)
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52:21	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:22	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:23	Barclay Palmer (England)
52:24	Bar

CHINA
MAIL

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cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

BIRTHS

EVEREST—To Lorna and Bob, on
September 17, 1955, a son,
Robert Alfred. Both well.

DEATHS

STEWART—James Liddel, dearly
beloved husband of Mrs. Liddel
and father of Frances and Jessie,
at St. Francis Hospital, on
September 18, 1955. Funeral
arrangements later. Macau papers
please copy.

WANTED KNOWN

DON'T invite mosquito-persecution
—use "Dimp" insect repellent. From
leading dispensaries and stores.
Agents: John D. Hutchison & Co.
Ltd.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Annual General Meeting

In accordance with the
Resolutions passed at the
Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of Voting Members held
on 5th September, 1955, the
Annual General Meeting of
the Club will be held at the
Club House, Happy Valley, in
the Colony of Hong Kong, on
Thursday, the 29th September,
1955, at 5.45 p.m.

All members are cordially
invited to attend and partici-
pate in any discussion which
may ensue. They are invited
in writing at least seven days
before the meeting is due to
take place, any matters which
they may wish to bring up for
discussion.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th Sept., 1955.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL



STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CANTON"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: Friday, 23rd September, at 12.00 noon
for the UNITED KINGDOM via
Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port
Said and Malta.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL
BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kow-
loon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2
GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE,
by Noon on Thursday, 22nd Septem-
ber.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages
carried by passengers themselves,
ALL BAGGAGE must pass through
the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading
on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between
9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m. on Friday,
23rd September, 1955.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 33 Queen's Building Tel: 26651

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"VIETNAM" sailing Oct. 8th
"CAMBODGE" sailing Nov. 5th
"LAOS" sailing Dec. 3rd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"MEINAM" sailing Sept. 26th
"PEIHO" sailing Oct. 17th

Shakespeare In The Contemporary

By Ronald Crichton

The main centres of Shakespearean production in Britain today are the Old Vic in London, which from humble beginnings in the 19th century has become a Volkstheater in the fullest sense of the word, with a subsidy administered through the Arts Council of Great Britain, and the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, a private enterprise which has become a national institution, and a great magnet for tourists from abroad.

Highest Quality

At intervals the commercial London theatre offers Shakespearean productions of the highest quality with actors of the status of Gielgud or Olivier who have been or are associated with the Old Vic and Stratford; valuable work is done by such provincial companies as the Birmingham Repertory Theatre and the Bristol Old Vic. Nor must one forget the important contribution of schools and Universities.

Is it possible to say that there exists in England a contemporary style of Shakespearean production? An exhaustive study would doubtless reveal many differences of approach, as in any country where Shakespeare is regularly performed. But a general impression would probably emerge of a practical compromise between old methods and new.

Craftsmanship

We can never return to the 19th century methods of elaborate scenic presentation based on laborious historical accuracy, with so many pauses for changes of scene that the text was often mutilated to reduce the performance to a reasonable length.

Modern research into the Elizabethan theatre has made everyone familiar with the advantages of the

Shakespearean play-house, and no responsible producer would now sacrifice the flow of the action to any purely scenic consideration.

The more faithfully the text is given, the more clearly the all-embracing genius of Shakespeare emerges—also his unflinching theatrical craftsmanship.

In the acting of Shakespeare in England today it is possible to detect a certain reaction against the influence of naturalism. The smooth, unemphatic, but technically extremely accomplished playing of the drawing-room comedies of the commercial theatre is inadequate for Shakespeare.

A certain "parache" is returning to Shakespearean acting. Speed and clarity in the speaking of the verse remain the essentials, but such eminent players as Gielgud, Olivier, Redgrave, Guinness, Sybil Thorndike and Peggy Ashcroft (to name a few examples) combine a psychological penetration which is entirely of today with a personal magnetism and an attack largely free of naturalistic inhibitions.

Between Wars

The work of modern scholars and commentators on the language and psychology of Shakespeare has affected producers and actors alike, but the approach of grammarians and psychologists is not everything for the contemporary playgoer: the fact that Shakespeare was a practical playwright living in and working for the theatre remains paramount.

In the years between the two world wars, when the work of Gordon Craig and Granville Barker, and of William Poel, the pioneer of return to Elizabethan methods, was fresh in young producers' minds, and when stimulating new influences were coming from the continent, the reaction against elaborate spectacle was far-reaching.

Settings and costumes became simple and unadorned; realism gave way to stylisation. But for some years now a second reaction has been in progress against what one might call visual austerity. The last war produced a longing for visual splendour in the theatre to compensate for the hardships and privations of daily life, while scholars were becoming convinced that the Elizabethan theatre, simple and crude though its methods may have been, indulged in as much colour and pageantry as it could achieve, and that the general appearance of a performance in Shakespeare's day was in truth a much more colourful affair than the drab combination of bare boards and dull hangings so frequently offered by the pioneers of reform.

Important Thing

Thus today in most English productions of Shakespeare one finds rich colours, a profusion of "supers", atmospheric crowd scenes, and a quite realistic, almost cinematic, treatment of duels and battle scenes; incidents which a few years ago would have been more or less stylised.

The important thing is that these features are firmly integrated into the



(Right) The "away" Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company, led by Sir John Gielgud and Peggy Ashcroft, opened an 8-week London season at the Palace Theatre with "Much Ado About Nothing." This picture shows John Gielgud as "Benedick" and Peggy Ashcroft as "Beatrice."

On the left is a scene from one of Shakespeare's little known plays "Titus Andronicus." The picture shows "Titus Andronicus" (Lawrence Olivier) comforts his daughter Lavinia (Vivien Leigh) when Tamora's sons have ravished before cutting off her hands and cutting out her tongue.—Central Press Photo.

general sweep of the production and are combined with the fullest possible text.

A further compromise appears to have been reached between the antagonistic conceptions of the 19th century picture-frame stage and the arena stage of the hypothetical future. Theatre building between the wars was influenced, usually disastrously, by the architecture of the cinema.

In an effort to design theatres in which every playgoer could have an uninterrupted view of the stage, the number of the galleries was reduced and

side-boxes were practically abolished. The result was that the large expanse of flat, dead wall between such galleries as remained and the proscenium destroyed any feeling of contact between the players and the audience, and often ruined the acoustics as well.

Painted Canvas

It is significant that both at the Old Vic and at Stratford apron stages have now been added, restoring intimacy (essential for Shakespeare's soliloquies) and assisting the producer to maintain the flow of the action.

As far as the actual settings are concerned, painted canvas is still more widely used in England than in German-speaking countries, but three-dimensional permanent sets are common, and indeed are sometimes designed to serve more than one play; thus, at Stratford a few years ago one setting served for a succession of Shakespeare's Histories. But this basic simplicity is nevertheless combined with a picturesque use of lighting, costume, accessories and properties.

Sometimes there appears a lurking nostalgia for the purely visual aspect of the romantic theatre, a nostalgia similar to that evident in

the decorative style of the South Bank Exhibition in London in 1951, where the influence of the great modern architects of the last fifty years was combined with a proliferation of colour and detail full of wit and fantasy, with many a backward glance, half-mocking, half-affectionate, at the styles of Victorian and Edwardian epochs and at traditional English craftsmanship.

Later Period

Experiments are still made, and will always be made. Producers still boldly, and often successfully, set a play in a later period; thus we have seen since the war an 18th century "Love's Labour's Lost" and a Victorian "Hamlet". Modern-dress productions still occur from time to time. But the bareness and stylisation of inter-war Shakespearean production seem to be disappearing from the English stage. One day they may return. At the moment, they appear out of harmony with the unparalleled richness and diversity of Shakespeare's language.

Kashmir Convention

Karachi, Sept. 18. A Pakistan All Parties convention on Kashmir will be held in the first or second week of October, informed sources here said today.

The conference had originally been proposed for the last week in September.

It was also disclosed here that the convention will be held after the West Pakistan Provinces Integration Bill is passed by the Pakistani Assembly.—France-Press.

Anti-Parachute Missile Tactics

Melbourne, Sept. 18. Australian Air Force pilots are being trained to fly planes which catch missiles falling on parachutes, according to the Sun News Pictorial's Adelaide correspondent.

The newspaper said today the planes, with a paravane trailing slightly to one side on a 500-foot cable, flew below the guided missile.

A grapple on the paravane cable engaged the missile's parachute cords. "The missile is played like a fish and the plane flies down a gully guided by cables," the newspaper said.

The pilot flew so that the missile was transferred from the paravane to the gully cable, where it remained suspended until collected, the newspaper said.

The new method was invented by Mr. H. G. Pritchard, former chief superintendent of the weapons research establishment at Salisbury, South Australia.—China Mail Special.

Greek-German Economic Discussions

Duesseldorf, Sept. 18. The Greek Co-ordination Minister, Mr. Panayotis Papaligouras, and the Minister of Finance, M. Lambros Efstathiou, arrived here by plane today for a one-week official visit to Germany during which they plan to have economic talks with the West German Government.

Professor Ludwig Erhard, West German Economics Minister, greeted them at Duesseldorf airport.—Reuter.

Mortar Kills 3

Manila, Sept. 19. Three persons were killed yesterday morning when a trench mortar shell exploded at the village of San, Tapan in central Luzon.

The police said that the explosion, the third within the same month in the village, occurred when one of the victims was tapping the shell for gunpowder.—France-Press.

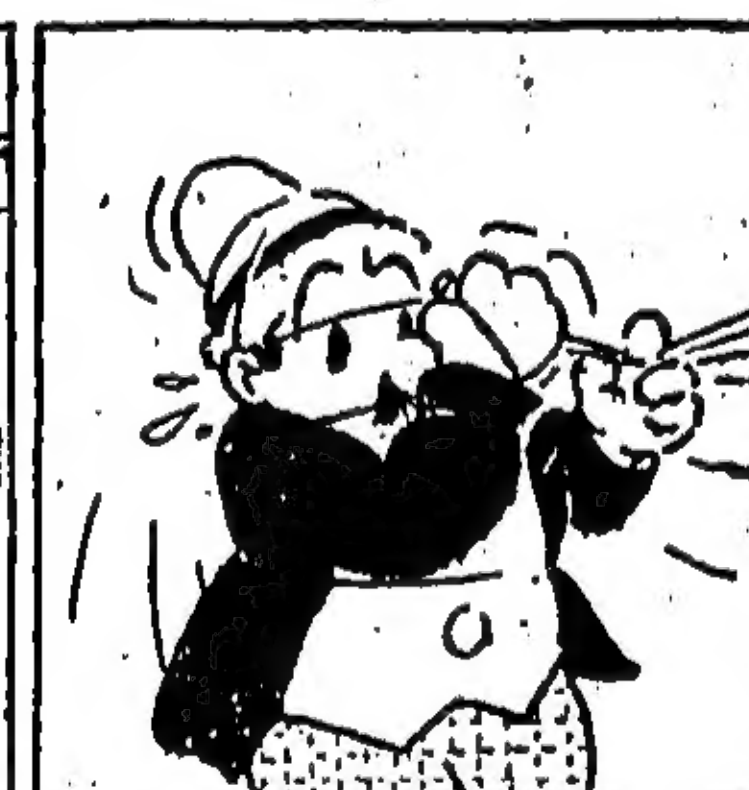
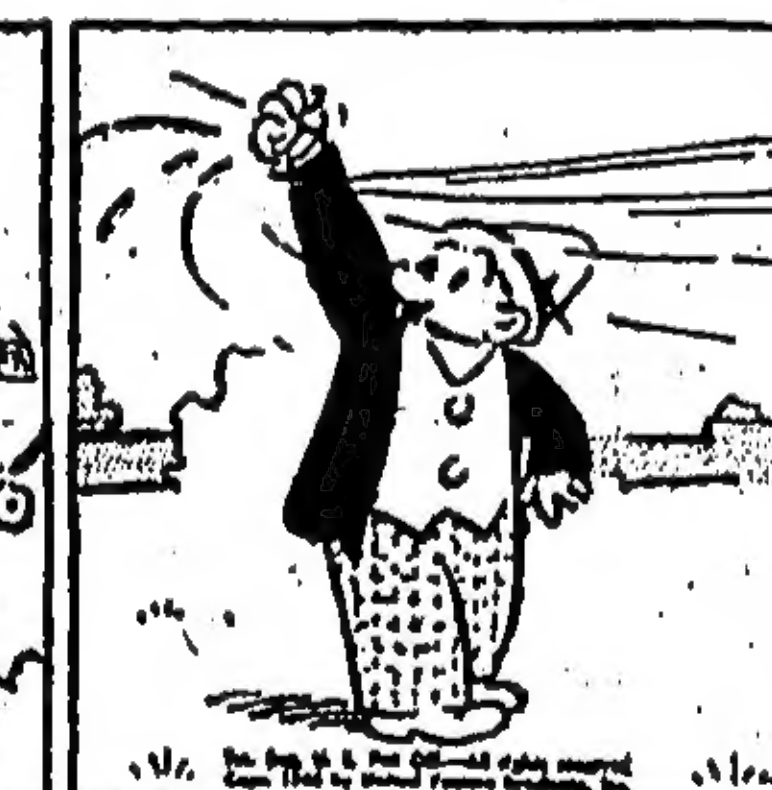
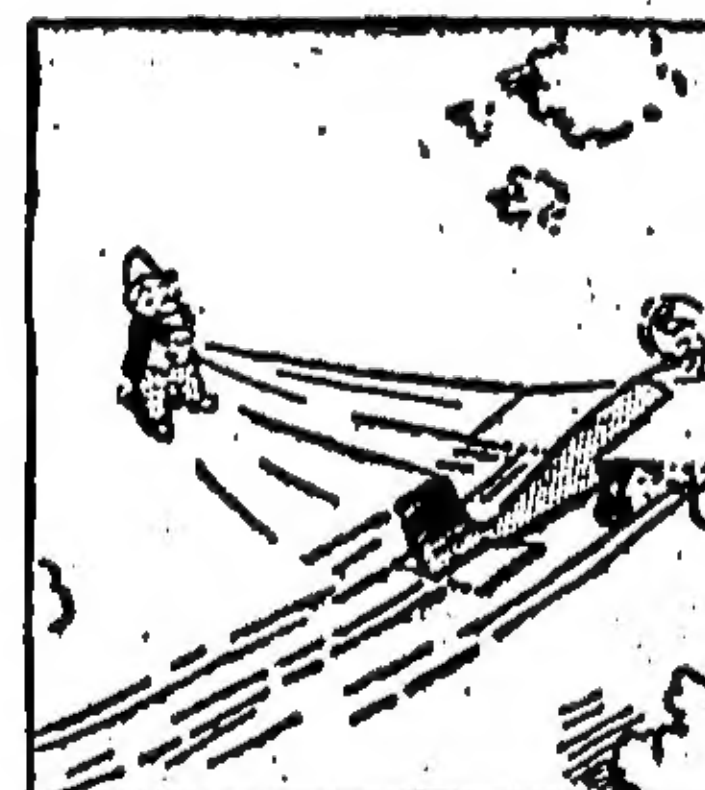
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



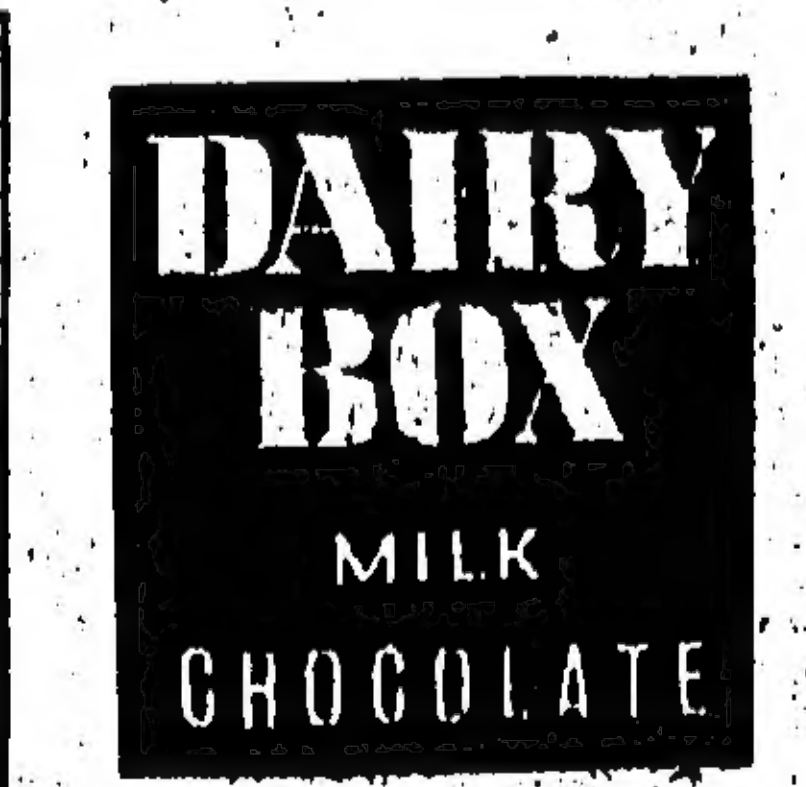
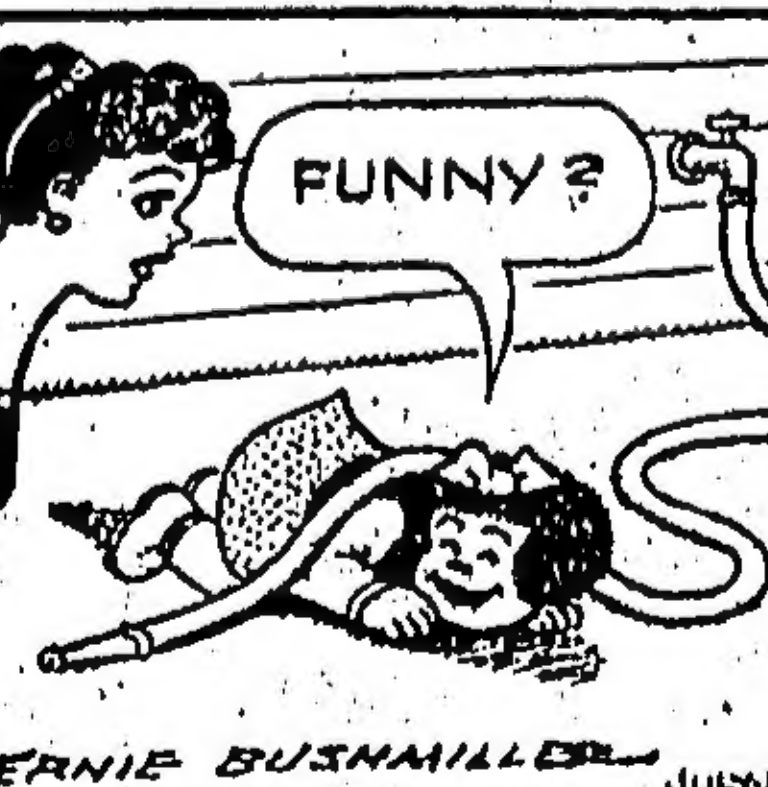
FERD'NAND

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NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

MR BUTLER REASSURES PUBLIC

N.Y. COTTON
MARKET
REVIEW

By William T. Plunkett

New York, Sept. 18. Cotton prices last week suffered the sharpest setback in six months as most deliveries dropped to new seasonal lows.

At Friday's close the list ruled 8 to 70 points—40 cents to \$3.50 a bale—lower than the preceding week. It was the widest loss for any week since early last March.

The nearby October contract was the biggest loser, reflecting persistent liquidation by traders looking ahead to first notice day on Sept. 26 or selling against purchases in the lower-priced new crop months.

Extreme losses were on paper as the week ended, with the slight improvement attributed to 1. Technical situation; 2. A highest August consumption estimate; 3. Increased producer impoundings under the Government loan programme; 4. A firm situation in the textile markets with mills reporting a well-sold ahead position for the rest of the year; 5. Stock market strength.

Major Pressure

Earlier, the major pressure, apart from hedge selling against the increased movement of the new crop, plus liquidation by old long accounts discouraged by the dull export situation, who decided to turn futures holdings into liquid funds.

Other factors leading against the price structure included the larger than expected crop prospects on a reduced acreage. Also the sharp decline in raw cotton exports and uncertainties about the Government's future policy on price supports, production controls and disposal of the existing large raw cotton surplus.

Part of that uncertainty was relieved into in the week by Agriculture Secretary Mr. Benson's promise to present at re-convened Congress next year some specific recommendations for solving the problems of deteriorating farm prices.

The Secretary said flexibility in prices will "continue to be emphasized." One plan being studied he added, is a plan for Government payments to farmers who take land out of production. Under some proposals being considered, a farmer would be paid a certain amount, say \$10 an acre, to put some of his acreage into grass instead of cash crops.

—United Press.

Sugar
Growers
Unlucky

Washington, Sept. 18. Secretary for Agriculture Mr. Ezra Taft Benson today took considerable steam out of mainland sugar growers' hopes the Government might buy some of their crop this year to relieve the over-quota surplus.

He told a press conference that he now believes his Department lacks authority to make such a purchase except as the agent for the International Co-operation Administration (ICA), which handles foreign aid.

But Creates Doubts About
Committing Government
To A Fixed Policy

From RONALD BOXALL

London, Sept. 18. Chancellor R. A. Butler's denial in Istanbul that the British Government was contemplating any early move on the exchange front produced an immediate and welcomed effect. Sterling, which had fallen heavily against other currencies on fears of an imminent "devaluation" began to climb again.

It remains to be seen whether recovery in the exchange rate will be maintained and improved. But if Mr Butler's speech is taken to heart in foreign financial quarters, there is every reason to hope that Britain will have to pay out fewer of her precious hoard of dollars to keep the rate above the prescribed lower limit. And this should seal at least one important leak through which the gold reserves have drained away in recent months.

Rumours concerning sterling arose in the first place through an impression that the British Government were planning to plunge the pound into convertibility this summer. Linked with this was the belief that the British authorities would allow the pound to fluctuate within a wider margin than at present 2.78-2.82 dollars and that this in the present state of Britain's balance of payments would lead to depreciation in the value of sterling.

Later, when Britain's trade gap widened as a result of the recent wave of strikes and the gold reserve came under severe strain, these rumours became more widespread and what Mr Butler referred to as "inaccurate reports"—that the British Government were planning an actual devaluation—began to circulate.

Foreign businessmen reacted typically to these rumours and reports. Those who held sterling hastened to sell it and those who needed it to meet future commitments delayed their purchases. This familiar process—known as "leads and lags"—had the effect of throwing more sterling onto the foreign exchange markets than could readily be absorbed, with the result that the British exchange equilibrium account was compelled to buy up surplus pounds, using dollars from reserves to keep the exchange rate above 2.78 dollars.

As this weakening of the exchange rate was due primarily to what Mr Butler called "false impressions" rather than any actual evidence of crisis in Britain's economic affairs, it was natural that the Chancellor's disclaimer of any intention to make an early move towards convertibility should induce an immediate change.

Indeed as sterling has now been rescued from the effect of "careless talk" the Chancellor's speech to delegates of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund has been welcomed. But in at least

one aspect it has given rise to some misgivings. For the Chancellor said it was British policy to maintain the exchange parity of 2.80 dollars to the pound "either in existing circumstances or when sterling is convertible." Many economists feel that by making this statement the Chancellor has unnecessarily tied the hands of the British Government.

The debate on the relative merits of a "fixed" or "floating" exchange rate once the pound is made convertible has made at least one thing clear: that there is much to be said in favour of both sides. Those who have not yet made up their mind on this issue will join those who advocate a floating rate in regretting the Chancellor's undertaking to maintain the existing parity even when the pound is convertible.

The Wrong Way
The case for not committing ourselves in advance was made out a few days before the Chancellor's speech by Professor J. E. Meade who lectured on international trade at the London School of Economics.

In a letter to the Economist he wrote: "If we do not have a disinflationary policy (based on straight-forward monetary and budgetary restraint) foreigners will not regard sterling as a sound currency to be held even if the Chancellor were to protest that he had completely changed his mind and now believes in an immutably fixed rate of exchange for sterling. If we do have an effective disinflationary policy then the foreigner will soon trust sterling whatever the Chancellor may say about the exchange rate."

In effect Prof. Meade was saying that those who were urging the Chancellor to make a statement, which he has now made regarding the sterling exchange rate, were subordinating Britain's future freedom of action to do what was best for the pound once it was made convertible to the immediate task of halting the drain on reserves.

He felt that this was entirely the wrong way to handle the situation. The speculative position against sterling, he said, was only temporary and it could be reversed by adopting the right policies at home. In the meantime the reserves could well bear the cost of maintaining the exchange rate. There was no sense in these circumstances, he felt, for Britain to commit herself to maintaining permanently a fixed sterling exchange rate.

HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Hongkong Stock Exchange amounted to \$480,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES			
HONGKONG	1725	1745	10 1740
INSURANCE			
Union	53	1010	
SHIPPING			
Waterboat	22.80		
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	75	100	74
Doek	25.40		
Provident (O)	10.30		
Whitcomb	9.90	10	100 10
LAND, ETC.			
H.K. Hotel	18.00	18.80	3,000 18.70
H.K. Land	44	53	500 64.50
Humphreys	23.30		
Realty (H)	10.50		
Realty	2.30	2.35	2,000 2.35

Utilities

Tram	24.40	24.70	1,000 24.50
Star	117	120	475 117
Yau Ma Tei	117	120	475 117
C. Light (O)	23.40	23.60	200 23.40
C. Light (N)	18.20	18.70	300 18.40
Electric	11.50	12	100 11.50
Macao Elec	11.50	12	100 11.50
Telephone	34 1/2	34 3/4	2,252 34 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Cement	58 1/2	59	37 500 58 1/2
STORES, ETC.			
Dairy	21.80	22	500 21.90
Watson	14.40	14.80	
L. Crawford	28		

COTTONS

Nanyang	8 1/2	8.05	1500 8.55
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MISCELLANEOUS

Amalgam	2,225	2,275	15,000 2.25
Rubber Trial	3225		
Yangtze	8	8.20	
Allied	5	5.25	

NEW YORK
STOCK
MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.

Wall Street concluded that credit restrictions will be applied with extreme caution and as a result traders bid up prices all around on the stock market.

Net results for the week were as follows:

Sales totalled 13,102,207 shares, the most since June 24. The daily average was 2,020,000 shares. A week ago the daily average was 2,425,852 shares.

The industrial average closed the week at 483.67, up 9.08 points on the week and a new all-time record high.

The railroad average closed at 164.29, up 2.02 points and a new high since Oct. 26, 1929.

Utilities lost 66 cents to finish the week at 65.79 in their average. The average of the 65 stocks used in three averages closed at 172.59, up 2.16 points.

The week's rise centred on the blue chips but the lowest and the highest priced shares had their innings.

Highest Price

Coca-Cola International, highest priced issue listed on the big board, sold at \$1,160, a rise of \$189 over the previous sale made last April.

New York & Harlem reached \$610, up \$100; Mahoning Coal Railroad \$640, up \$20; US Gypsum \$318.50, up \$23; and Magna Copper \$119.75, up \$18.

The lowly Benquet Consolidated Mining led in turnover thanks to a volume for the Thursday session of more than 227,000 shares. Many other low priced issues ran up huge sales totals and helped swell the overall volume for the week.

American Telephone rights were very active with a turnover of more than a million.

General Motors was the outstanding performer in the high-price stocks. It rose more than nine points on the week as the company reported record sales of new cars and trucks for the year-to-date.

Trade With
Communist
Nations

Washington, Sept. 18. Foreign aid chief John B. Hollister said today it would be "very unwise" for the West to relax controls on strategic trade with Communist nations before the October Big Four foreign ministers meeting.

He said it would be a mistake to change present controls on shipments of war-potential goods to Iron Curtain nations before the US, British, French and Russian foreign ministers meet on Oct. 27 in Geneva.

The foreign ministers conference was ordered by the recent Geneva "summit" meeting to make further efforts toward improving world peace. Many American diplomatic experts regard the foreign ministers meeting as an "acid test" of whether the Soviet Union really wants to get along better with the free world.

Mr Hollister, new head of the International Co-operation Administration (ICA), was asked at a press conference if he thought it is "time to relax" the West's strategic trade controls.

Not Before

"No, not before the Geneva meeting," he replied. It would be very unwise to change the status quo before that.

Mr Hollister also told his first press conference since becoming foreign aid chief:

1. He "couldn't possibly" say how long the United States will have to continue foreign aid programmes because that "depends so much on the world situation."

2. He attaches "great importance" to the "arc of free Asia" and said it may be the most important part of the world today. His predecessor, Mr. Harold E. Stassen, pushed a big aid programme for this area on grounds it is vital that the free world keep it out of Communist hands.

3. Mr Hollister is leaving for a 40-day trip through the Near East and Europe to learn more of his agency's activities. He also will go to the Far East later—probably in October—but details are not known.—United Press.

CHILEAN
MINERALS
FOR CHINA

Santiago, Sept. 18.

Oscar Herrera, Minister of Chile, said today that Chile will be able to sell its excess of natural nitrate to China, North Korea and Yugoslavia.

The Chilean Government decided a week ago to sell nitrate to China. Mr Herrera said today that China, North Korea and Yugoslavia had presented propositions to buy "important" quantities of nitrate.

Mr Herrera did not mention any figures but Chile has some 200,000 tons of surplus nitrate. He said Chile made a better offer than the other two countries because she would pay with dollars. Yugoslavia proposed an exchange of nitrate for machinery and industrial equipment that Chile buys in other markets.

The Government is studying the offers and will make a decision, probably before the end of this month.—United Press.

The Bank of Franco
Statement

Paris, Sept. 18.

The Bank of Franco statement for the week ended Sept. 8, reads as follows:

Total gold holding: 2,121,501,428 francs

Total other currencies: 14,576,058,570 francs

Advance to Stabilisation Fund: 965,700,000,000 francs

Total bills discounted: 1,187,590,803,187 francs

Current accounts and deposits: 126,150,489,232 francs

Bank note in circulation: 2,600,921,728,125 francs

The Bank of England
Statement

London, Sept. 18.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended September 14, reads as follows:

Gold in circulation: £1,775,115,243

Public deposits: £1,125,115,243

Private deposits: £1,125,115,243

Government securities: £1,125,115,243

Other securities: £1,125,115,243

Bank notes in circulation: £1,125,115,243

Partnership Schemes
Open New Era
In Industry

London, Sept. 18.

More and more British businessmen are hoping to inaugurate an era of industrial democracy by taking their workers into partnership and breaking down the old barriers between Capital and Labour.

They aim at doing this by large scale profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes, under which employees are given a share in each year's profits and, in some cases, are actually made shareholders in the company for whom they work.

In this way, it is hoped to convince the man at the factory bench that his own prosperity is bound up with that of his firm and that he has a personal stake in its future. If the schemes are successful in giving the workers a sense of "belonging," they may also solve the perennial problem of strikes and stoppages which has plagued Britain's economy since the end of World War II.

Profit-sharing schemes of this sort already have a long history in Britain, going back nearly 100 years. But they have never been practised on a wide scale.

Spreading

Today, the idea is spreading to all branches of the nation's economy and firms which have already embarked on co-partnership schemes range from Rolls-Royce, the world famous motorcar pioneers, to Rowntree, one of Britain's leading chocolate manufacturers.

Sir Anthony Eden's Conservative Government, within a few weeks of coming to power last May, gave its wholehearted support to the movement, which it sees as a promising alternative to the Labour Party's nationalisation programme.

Just as, nearly a century ago, the Conservative Party, under its leader Benjamin Disraeli, extended the vote and put Britain on the road to full political democracy, so today it hopes to lead the way into a new age of industrial democracy, with profit-sharing and co-partnership as important means of realising its aim of a "property-owning democracy."

The scope of the schemes is varied, ranging from the simple sharing of a percentage of annual profits to intricately devised plans for giving workers shares in the Company which employs them.

Rowntree Plan

The Rowntree Company, under their straight forward profit-sharing plan, introduced more than 30 years ago, divides half the annual net profit, after some deductions among employees in proportion to their earnings.

The giant Imperial Chemical Industries, in a scheme introduced last year, combines profit-sharing with co-partnership. Here, employees receive an annual bonus of one per cent of their earnings for every one per cent that the dividend paid on the firm's ordinary stock exceeds five per cent. The bonus is then invested in Imperial Chemical Industries stock at market price and when £25 sterling worth of shares has been accumulated, the employee may elect to have it paid out in cash.

Co-ownership and profit-sharing by themselves cannot ensure industrial prosperity, but if they play their part in ensuring peaceful labour relations, such schemes will have gone a long way towards providing the conditions in which Britain's economy might flourish.—China Mail Special.

U.S. RAW COTTON

New York, Sept. 18.

Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by the New York Cotton Exchange for 1955-56 season up to Sept. 12 were as follows:

Continental	12,045
Orient	48,645
Canada	50,132
Total for season*	110,822
Same period last year*	134,589
*excluding linters.—United Press.	

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